The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV.—NO. 4094. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION

Gen. Butler in Command in the State of New-York.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

Troops Detailed to Preserve the Peace and Prevent Rebel Incursions.

NO INTERFERENCE WITH THE ELECTIONS

Raiders and Rebels and Ballot-box Stuffers Warned.

HEADQUARTERS CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 1.—In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Maj.-Gen. DIX, Commanding Department of the East, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New-York, to meet existing emergencies.

To correct misapprehension, to soothe the fears of the weak and timid, to allay the nervousness of the ill-advised, to silence all false rumors circulated by bad men for wicked purposes, and to contradict once and for all false statements adapted to injure the Government in the respect and confidence of the people—the Commanding-General takes occasion to declare that troops have been detailed for duty in this district sufficient to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, to prevent and punish incursions into our borders and to insure calm quiet.

If it were not within the information of the Government that raids, like in quality and object to that made at St. Alban's, were in contemplation, there would have been no necessity for precautionary preparations.

The Commanding-General has been pained to see publications by some, not too well-informed persons, that the presence of the troops of the United States might by possibility have an effect upon the free exercise of the duty of voting at the ensuing election.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

The soldiers of the United States are specially to see to it that there is no interference with the election unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men.

The armies of the United States are "ministers of good and not of evil." They are safeguards of constitutional liberty, which is FREEDOM TO DO RIGHT, NOT WRONG. They can be a terror to evil doers only, and those who fear them are accused by their own consciences.

Let every citizen having a right to vote, as according to the inspiration of his own judgment, freely. He will be protected in that right by the whole power of the Government if it shall become necessary.

At the polls it is not possible exactly to separate the illegal from the legal vote—"the tares from the wheat"—but it is possible to detect and punish the fraudulent voter, after the election is over.

Fraudulent voting in election of United States officers is an offence against the peace and dignity of the United States.

Every man knows whether he is a duly qualified voter, and he who votes, not being qualified does a grievous wrong against light and knowledge.

Specially is fraudulent voting a deadly sin and heinous crime, deserving condign punishment in those, who, having rebelliously seceded from, and repudiated their allegiance to this Government when at their homes in the South, now having fled here for asylum, abuse the hospitality of the State and clemency of the Government by interfering in the election of our rulers.

Such men pile rebellion upon treason, breach of faith upon perjury, and forfeit the amnesty accorded them. It will not be well for them to do so.

There can be no military organization in any State, known to the laws, save the militia and armies of the United States. By command of

Maj.-Gen. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

R. F. PUFFER, Captain, A. D. C., A. A. A. General.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

Excitement at Suspension Bridge—The Citizens Arming—Warning of an Intended Raid from Toronto—The Rebels Directed by Leading Canadians.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Sunday, Nov. 6.

There is much excitement on the American side at the anticipated raid. The citizens are arming. Goods and valuables are being removed. A special train with troops is expected to-night.

BUFFALO, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The following is an extract from a letter received here to-day, by the editor of the *Express*, from Dunnville C. W., dated the 5th:

"Look out for a raid on Buffalo from Toronto and Hamilton, Tuesday next. The advance guard is at Port Erie and Suspension Bridge, or will be on Monday. Their headquarters are at Toronto. Some leading Canadians direct the raiders, who are not all Southerners." The letter is signed "JOHN B. [illegible]."

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Ariel—The Rebels Getting Supplies of Cattle Across the River.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. S. G. RUSSELL, commanding, arrived here yesterday. The *Ariel* sailed from New-Orleans on Sunday morning, Oct. 30, at 8 A. M. She brings the U. S. mail, 16 cabin passengers, 283 bales of cotton, and sundry merchandise.

Latter part of voyage was rough and stormy, strong northwest winds prevailing. Nothing of special interest occurred during the voyage. Passed steamship *Fung Shuy*, 18 miles, and *Guiding Star*, 35 miles below the city, going up.

We are indebted to the purser for favors.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 29.

The steamer *James Pierce* arrived with 65 bales of cotton. The dispatch boat *Volunteer* has returned from up the river, having taken the vote of the Mississippi fleet.

Fourteen hundred cattle were lately crossed the river at Jackson Point for the rebels.

Lieut. EARLE left Natchez on the 27th, on an expedition below.

Gen. HURLBUT has ordered the raising of two one-year regiments for the defence of the city.

THE ELECTIONS.

The Electoral, State, Congressional and Assembly Tickets in New-York.

The State and Congressional Tickets in Nomination Elsewhere.

The following tables exhibit the various tickets in nomination which will be voted for to-morrow in this State and elsewhere:

NEW-YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKETS.

AT LARGE.

Union.	Democratic.
Horace Greeley,	William Kelly,
Preston King.	Washington Hunt.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

District. Union.	District. Democratic.
1..Obadiah Bowne,	1..Robert Christie,
2..Jas. S. T. Stranahan,	2..Isaac Van Anden,
3..George Ricard,	3..William Marshall,
4..Ab'm J. Dittenhoefer,	4..August Belmont,
5..Wm. H. McKinney,	5..Isaac Bell,
6..Thomas B. Asten,	6..Charles P. Daly,
7..Isaac T. Smith,	7..Osw'd Ottendorfer,
8..George Opdyke,	8..George Law,
9..Guy R. Pelton,	9..Daniel Devlin,
10..Alexander Davidson,	10..Andrew E. Suffern,
11..James W. Taylor,	11..James E. Quinlan,
12..Charles L. Beale,	12..Moses Y. Tilden,
13..Thaddeus Hait,	13..Jacob Hardenberg,
14..John Tweddle,	14..Samuel H. Ransom,
15..Cornelius L. Allen,	15..William A. Russell,
16..Alonzo W. Morgan,	16..Stephen Griffin,
17..Hiram Horton,	17..David C. Judson,
18..Allen C. Churchill,	18..Chauncey Vibbard,
19..Ebenezer Blakeley,	19..Robert Parker,
20..John Clarke,	20..Dewitt C. West,
21..John J. Knox,	21..Henry O. Southworth,
22..Thomas Kingsford,	22..Delos De Wolf,
23..George W. Bradford,	23..Matthias Van Hoesen,
24..John E. Seeley,	24..Cullen Foster,
25..Jedediah Dewey,	25..Alonzo Bradner,
26..Myron H. Weaver,	26..Henry D. Barto,
27..James Alley,	27..Daniel C. Howell,
28..John W. Stebbins,	28..Thomas Cornes,
29..William Bristol,	29..Henry J. Glowacki,
30..Joseph Candee,	30..Solomon Scheu,
31..John P. Darling,	31..Benj. Chamberlain.

STATE TICKETS.

	Union.	Democrat.
Governor.	R. E. Fenton.	Horatio Seymour.
Lt.-Gov.	T. G. Alvord.	David R. Floyd Jones.
Can. Com.	F. A. Alberger.	Jarvis Lord.
In. Prisons.	D. P. Forrest.	David B. McNeil.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	George W. Curtis.	Stephen Taber.
2..	Sam. T. Maddox.	T. G. Bergen. Demas Barnes.
3..	Jas. Humphrey.	Thos. H. Faron. J. Creighton.
4..	Carolan O'B. Bryant.	Morgan Jones. William Walsh.
5..	Epes E. Ellery.	N. Taylor. Thos. Kasson.
6..	H. J. Raymond. R. C. Hawkins.	*Elijah Ward. E. P. Norton.
7..	W. Boardman,	*J. W. Chanler.
8..	W. E. Dodge,	*J. Brooks. T. J. Barr.
9..	W. A. Darling,	J. T. Smith, G. E. Baldwin, *A. Herrick, Fernando Wood.
10..	F. Larkin,	*W. Radford,
11..	A. S. Murray,	*C. H. Winfield,
12..	J. A. Ketchum,	*H. A. Nelson,
13..	T. B. Gates,	E. N. Hubbell,
14..	J. H. Gardner,	C. Goodyear,
15..	*J. C. Griswold,	W. L. Van Alstyne,
16..	*O. Kellog,	T. S. Gray,
17..	*C. T. Hulburd,	
18..	*Jas. M. Marvin,	A. C. Paige,
19..	D. Hubbard, Jr.,	H. Sturges,
20..	A. H. Laflin,	F. W. Hubbard,
21..	R. Conkling,	*F. Kernan,
22..	S. T. Holmes,	A. Kerry.
23..	*T. T. Davis,	W. C. Ruger.
24..	*T. M. Pomeroy,	G. W. Cuyler.
25..	*D. Morris,	B. Slosson.
26..	*G. W. Hotchkiss,	J. Magee.
27..	H. Ward,	A. J. McNett.
28..	R. Hart,	J. L. Angle.
29..	Burt Van Horn,	J. W. Willette.
30..	S. J. Melley,	J. M. Humphrey.
31..	H. Van Aernum.	J. K. Button.

Vote for President in 1860.

Counties.	Vote Rep.	Vote Dem.	Majority Rep.	Majority Dem.
Albany	9,835	11,145	—	1,310
Allegany	6,443	2,530	3,913	—
Broome	4,554	2,876	1,678	—
Cattaraugus	5,955	3,409	2,545	—
Cayuga	7,922	3,954	3,968	—
Chatauqua	8,481	3,673	4,808	—
Chemung	2,949	2,178	741	—
Chenango	5,685	3,686	1,999	—
Clinton	3,961	3,270	691	—
Columbia	5,108	4,722	386	—
Cortland	3,353	1,172	2,181	—
Delaware	5,501	3,712	1,789	—
Dutchess	6,763	6,071	692	—
Erie	12,430	10,885	1,545	—
Essex	3,454	1,793	1,661	—
Franklin	3,103	1,402	1,701	—
Fulton and Hamilton	3,111	2,897	214	—
Genesee	4,464	2,456	2,008	—
Greene	3,137	3,534	—	397
Herkimer	5,302	3,362	1,940	—
Jefferson	8,796	5,531	3,265	—
Kings	15,883	20,583	—	4,700
Lewis	3,257	2,274	983	—
Livingston	5,178	3,264	1,914	—
Madison	6,289	3,216	3,073	—
Monroe	10,808	7,291	3,517	—
Montgomery	3,528	3,253	275	—
New-York	33,290	62,293	—	29,003
Niagara	4,992	3,741	1,251	—
Oneida	12,508	9,011	3,497	—
Onondaga	11,243	7,222	4,021	—
Ontario	5,764	3,634	2,130	—
Orange	5,898	6,011	—	113
Orleans	3,859	2,246	1,613	—
Oswego	9,076	5,414	3,662	—
Otsego	6,543	5,061	1,482	—
Putnam	1,242	1,325	—	83
Queens	3,749	4,392	—	643
Rensselaer	8,461	8,421	40	—
Richmond	1,408	2,370	—	962
Rockland	1,410	2,369	—	959
St. Lawrence	11,324	4,007	7,317	—
Saratoga	5,900	4,552	1,348	—
Schenectady	2,154	1,994	160	—
Schoharie	3,279	4,213	—	934
Schuyler	2,551	1,708	843	—
Seneca	3,025	2,990	35	—
Steuben	8,250	5,023	3,227	—
Suffolk	3,756	3,519	237	—
Sullivan	2,944	3,170	—	226
Tioga	3,760	2,743	1,017	—
Tompkins	4,348	3,026	1,322	—
Ulster	6,775	6,252	523	—
Warren	2,719	1,970	749	—
Washington	6,173	3,482	2,691	—
Wayne	6,668	3,938	2,730	—
Westchester	6,771	8,081	—	1,310
Wyoming	4,498	2,390	2,108	—
Yates	3,014	1,466	1,548	—
Total	362,646	312,510	91,039	46,909

Republican majority on State vote, 50,136.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
ALBANY COUNTY.		
1..	A. Slade,	Harman H. Van Derzee.
2..	Jos. Clark,	Oliver M. Hungerford,
3..	C. B. Redfield,	James McIntyre.
4..	J. W. Frink,	Michael A. Nolan. John Madden.
ALLEGHANY COUNTY.		
1..	Chas. M. Crandall,	
2..	A. M. Lewis,	
BROOME COUNTY.		
	E. C. Mersereau,	S. H. French.
CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.		
1..	Wilkes P. Angell,	E. R. G. Meacham.
2..	E. W. Topliff,	Ephraim C. Elliott.
CAYUGA COUNTY.		
1..	Benj. M. Close,	William Keville.
2..	John L. Parker,	Michael S. Myers.
CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.		
1..	Sex H. Hungerford,	Uriah Laduc.
2..	M. Crowell,	Flint Blanchard.
CHEMUNG COUNTY.		
	*W. P. Post,	John Haggerty.
CHENANGO COUNTY.		
1..	Geo. W. Sumner,	H. L. Barnes.
2..	Sam. S. Stafford,	A. J. Beebe.
CLINTON COUNTY.		
	*Geo. Hallock,	Smith M. Weed.
COLUMBIA COUNTY.		
1..	J. C. Byrne,	Walter Shutts.
2..	S. W. Carpenter,	H. Van Alstyne.
CORTLANDT COUNTY.		
	Dan. C. Squires.	C. H. Hathaway.
DELAWARE COUNTY.		
1..	J. E. Sherman,	
2..	J. Oliver,	A. C. Cowles.
DUTCHESS COUNTY.		
1..	*J. Howard,	Benj. Higgins.
2..	M. D. Wilber,	J. C. Doughty.
ERIE COUNTY.		
1..	R. L. Burrows,	*W. W. Stannard.
2..	*F. P. Stevens,	H. S. Cutting.
3..	H. T. Foster.	Jno. G. Langner.
4..	Ed. W. Godfrey,	Dav. N. Brown.
ESSEX COUNTY.		
	*W. H. Richardson,	Milote Barker.
FRANKLIN COUNTY.		
	H. W. Kimball,	
FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.		
	N. H. Stone,	W. N. Clark.
GENESEE COUNTY.		
	J. W. Brown,	J. G. Shepard.
GREENE COUNTY.		
	Henry Van Loan,	F. W. Hallenbeck.
HERKIMER COUNTY.		
1..	H. Tillinghast,	Z. C. Priest.
2..	E. B. Lee,	Lawrence Harter.
JEFFERSON COUNTY.		
1..	Jas. G. Kellogg,	Andrew Smith.
2..	*Lewis Palmer,	C. T. Hammond,
3..	R. B. Biddlecom,	Andrew Cornwall.
KINGS COUNTY.		
1..	*P. S. Crooke,	Jarvis Whitman, Andrew A. Myers.
2..	James Johnston,	Wm. H. Veeder.
3..	R. B. Dawson,	Stephen Haynes.
4..	Jos. G. Ward,	Patrick Burns.
5..	*John C. Perry.	John A. Donahue.
6..	George B. Magrath,	C. Boswell.
7..	*Jacob Worth,	John Hanson.
LEWIS COUNTY.		
	N. Clark,	G. E. Woolworth.
LIVINGSTON COUNTY.		
1..	Hugh D. McCall,	Scott Lord.
2..	J. B. Morey,	Geo. D. Lord.
MADISON COUNTY.		
1..	A. A. Brown,	
2..	Alfred Strong,	W. H. Walrath.
MONROE COUNTY.		
1..	*F. Andrus.	H. Nelson Curtice.
2..	Thomas Parsons,	*John McConville.
3..	William Rankin,	Rawson Harmon.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.		
	Barzillai McNeil,	Simeon Sammons.
NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.		
1..	John Shipton,	*Jacob L. Smith, H. Hamilton. J. Donovan.
2..	Richard G. Keyes,	James Dangley.
3..	Alfred G. Buell,	*George M. Curtis. Francis Skelly. George Loutrell.
4..	Joel Sammis,	*James B. Murray.
5..	Chas. T. Polhamus,	Charles Blauvelt.
6..	William Higgins,	Edward S. Maley. Hugh Bonner.
7..	H. E. Russell, Thomas E. Stewart, A. E. Daton,	Joshua Isaacs. George W. Morton. Simon Meyer.
8..	Elihu R. Campbell,	Jacob Seebacher. T. J. Campbell.
9..	Samuel C. Reed, Charles A. Lamont,	D. V. Freeman,
10..	Samuel C. McGraw,	Thomas J. Creamer. Samuel Mullen. Patrick McGrane.
11..	Robert Usher. Jr., John V. Gridley,	James Gibson. John Macdonald.
12..	J. R. Taylor,	*Joseph A. Lyons. Patrick Dalley.
13..	Joel W. Mason,	Thomas Ryan. Alexander Ward. A. H. Reavey. Thos. O'Callaghan.
14..	John W. Edmonds,	*Michael N. Salmon. William H. Smith.
15..	Thos. B. Van Buren,	Menzo Diefendorf. *Steph. R. Pinckney. William Sinclair.
16..	Wm. H. DeCamp,	Henry Arcularius. John Keegan. H. Cochrane.
17..	Jacob D. C. Outwater,	*Sid. P. Ingraham, Jr.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

	Union.	Tammany.	Anti-Tammany.
SHERIFF.	John W. Farmer.	John Kelly.	Michael Connolly.
COUNTY CLERK.	Jas. M. Thomson.	Henry W. Genet.	William C. Conner.
CITY JUDGE.	Orlando L. Stewart.	Abram D. Russell.	Wm. F. Howe.
SUPERVISOR.	Andreas Willmann.	John Fox.	Fredk. Repper.
CORONERS.	F. W. Ranney, Louis Naumann, Edward Collins, Alex. Wilder.	R. Gamble, Wm. C. Gover, John Wildey, Wm. Schirner.	Owen Keenan. Phillip Merkle, Phil. O'Hanlon, Jr., Wm. O. Donnell.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Union.	Democratic.
W. T. B. Milliken.	A. Oakey Hall.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
NIAGARA COUNTY.		
1..	A. H. Pickard,	James H. Corbitt.
2..	G. C. Humphrey,	S. S. Hopkins.
ONEIDA COUNTY.		
1..	S. R. Campbell,	*Abram B. Weaver.
2..	Lorenzo Rouse,	J. T. Doolittle.
3..	Wm. B. Patrick,	Thomas D. Penfield.
4..	George W. Cole,	Simeon Fuller.
ONONDAGA COUNTY.		
1..	*Albert L. Green,	John C. Monro.
2..	Daniel P. Wood,	J. Dean Hawley.
3..	H. P. Talman,	Manoah Pratt.
ONTARIO COUNTY.		
1..	V. Edgerton,	Nathaniel K. Cole.
2..	Ed. Brunson,	David A. Pierpont.
ORANGE COUNTY.		
1..	A. B. Hulse,	William C. Hasbrouck.
2..	Francis Marvin,	Theodore H. Cooper.
ORLEANS COUNTY.		
	*Edward L. Pitts,	John Pratt.
OSWEGO COUNTY.		
1..	Elias Root,	William J. Preston.
2..	R. K. Sanford,	Alfred Morton.
3..	A. W. Severance,	John Davis.
OTSEGO COUNTY.		
1..	Phllor Benedict,	L. J. Burditt.
2..	*George M. Hollis,	W. W. Snow.
PUTNAM COUNTY.		
QUEENS COUNTY.		
1..	John M. Clark,	William Turner.
2..	James Ryder,	Charles McNeil.
RENSSELAER COUNTY.		
1..	Titus E. Eddy,	George C. Burdett.
2..	R. M. Hasbrouck,	George Tibbitts.
3..	Theo. D. Platt,	M. V. A. Fonda.
SARATOGA COUNTY.		
1..	T. G. Younglove,	Geo. W. Chapman,
2..	*Ed. Edwards,	David Ames.
SCHENECTADY COUNTY.		
	*C. Stanford,	C. W. Hunter.
SCHOHARIE COUNTY.		
	L. H. Jackson,	Ed. Aldrich.
SCHUYLER COUNTY.		
	*Lorenzo Webber,	Timothy Owen.
SENECA COUNTY.		
	C. H. Weed,	Geo. B. Daniels.
STEUBEN COUNTY.		
1..	*Wm. E. Bonham,	
2..	*Alex. Olcott,	
3..	Horace Bemis.	
SUFFOLK COUNTY.		
1..	*Wm. H. Gleason,	Henry A. Holmes,
2..	Jarvis R. Mowbray,	*Henry C. Platt.
SULLIVAN COUNTY.		
	Henry M. Edsall,	James Matthews.
TIOGA COUNTY.		
	Wm. W. Shepard,	Wheeler H. Bristol.
TOMPKINS COUNTY.		
	*Henry B. Lord.	Daniel H. Bailey.
ULSTER COUNTY.		
1..	Seymour L. Stebbins,	*Jessie F. Bookstaver,
2..	Jacob Lefever,	Lewis Smith,
3..	S. M. Taylor,	Andrew Weller.
WARREN COUNTY.		
	Jerome Lapham,	James Ferguson.
WASHINGTON COUNTY.		
1..	Alexander Barclay,	Alex. Robertson,
2..	Sylvester E. Spoor,	Oliver Bascom.
WAYNE COUNTY.		
1..	*Thadeus W. Collins,	Miles S. Leach,
2..	Wm. H. Rogers,	James Kent.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.		
1..	Wm. K. Strong,	Pierre C. Talman,
2..	Wm. Cornell,	A. H. Lockwood,
3..	*Geo. A. Brandreth,	James Cox.
WYOMING COUNTY.		
	Geo. G. Haskins,	Lucius H. Browne.
YATES COUNTY.		
	Eben S. Smith,	Peter H. Bilbey.

* Members of last Assembly.

MASSACHUSETTS.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	John A. Andrew	Henry W. Paine.
Lieut.-Gov	Joel Hayden	Thomas F. Plunkett.
Sec'y of State.	Oliver Warner	F. O. Prince.
Auditor	Levi Reed	Moses Bates.
Attorney-Gen'l.	Chester I. Reed	S. O. Lamb.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	*T. D. Eliot.	S. B. Phinney.
2..	*Oakes Ames.	J. Maguire.
3..	*A. H. Rice.	J. S. Sleeper.
4..	*S. Hooper.	J. G. Abbott.
5..	*T. B. Alley.	J. B. Morse.
6..	*D. W. Gooch.	J. T. Greenwood.
7..	*G. S. Boutwell.	T. H. Sweeker.
8..	*J. D. Baldwin.	Geo. Hodges.
9..	*W. L. Washburne.	Nath. Wood.
10..	*H. L. Dawes.	Harvey Arnold.

NEW-JERSEY.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	J. F. Starr,	I. V. Dickinson.
2..	W. A. Nevill,	*Geo. Middleton,
3..	C. Scranton,	C. Sitgreaves,
4..	Theo. Little,	*A. J. Rogers,
5..	E. B. Wakeman.	E. R. V. Wright.

MARYLAND.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Thos. Swann	E. F. Chambers.
Lieut.-Gov.	Chris. C. Fox	Oden Bowie.
Comptroller	R. J. Jump	A. L. Jarrett.
Attorney-Gen	A. Randall	Isaac N. Steele.
J. Ct. Appeal	D. Weisel.	

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	J. A. J. Creswell,	H. McCullough,
2..	Edwin H. Webster,	W. H. Kimmel,
3..	Chas. E. Phelps,	A. L. Knott,
4..	Frank Thomas,	
5..	John C. Holland.	*Benj. C. Harris.

DELAWARE.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Union.	Democrat.
*N. B. Smithers.	J. A. Nicholson.

MISSOURI.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Thos. C. Fletcher	Thomas L. Price.
Lieut.-Gov.	George Smith	Luke W. Burris.
Sec'y. of State.	Francis Rodman	James McFerran
Auditor	Alonzo Thompson	Chas. C. Rozier.
Attorney-Gen'l	Robert F. Wingate	A. M. Woifolk.
State Treasur.	W. Bisnot	—— Bingham.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democrat.
1..	C. P. Johnson. W. B. Moore.	J. Hogan.
2..	*H. T. Blow.	
3..	T. E. Noell.	D. C. Tuttle.
4..	*S. H. Boyd.	
5..	*J. W. McClurg.	Sample Orr.
6..	R. T. Van Horn.	E. H. Norton.
7..	*Ben. F. Loan.	
8..	J. F. Benjamin.	J. M. Glover.
9..	G. W. Anderson.	Odon Gurtar.

ILLINOIS.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Richd. J. Oglesby	Jas. C. Robinson.
Lieut. Gov.	William Bross	S. Corning Judd.
Sec'y of State.	Sharon Tyndale	Wm. A. Turney.
Auditor	O. H. Miner	J. Hise.
State Treas.	Jas. H. Beveridge	Alix Starne.
Sup. Pub. Ins.	Newton Bateman	J. P. Brooks.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
AT LARGE.	Samuel W. Moulton.	*James C. Allen.
1..	John Wentworth.	Cyrus H. McCormick.
2..	*John F. Farnsworth.	Merrill C. Johnson.
3..	*E. B. Washburne.	Elias B. Stiles.
4..	A. C. Harding.	*Charles M. Harris.
5..	Ebon C. Ingersoll.	James S. Eckels.
6..	Burton C. Cook.	Samuel K. Casey.
7..	H. P. H. Bromwell.	*John R. Eden.
8..	Shelby M. Cullom.	*John T. Stuart.
9..	Hugh Fullerton.	*Lewis W. Ross.
10..	N. M. Knapp.	Anthony Thornton.
11..	E. Callahan.	Samuel S. Marshall.
12..	Jehu Baker.	*Wm. R. Morrison.
13..	A. J. Kuykendall.	*William J. Allen.

MICHIGAN.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Henry H. Crapo	Wm. M. Fenton.
Lieut. Gov.	E. O. Grosvenor	Martin S. Brackett
Sec'y of State.	Jas. B. Porter	Geo. B. Turner.
Auditor	Emil Anneke	Chas. W. Butler.
Attorney-Gen'l,	Albert Williams	Levi Bishop.
Jus. of Sup. Ct.,	Thos. M. Cooley	Alpheus Felch.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	*Fernando C. Beaman.	Daniel A. Noble.
2..	*Charles Upson.	Nathaniel A. Balch.
3..	*John W. Longyear.	David Johnson.
4..	Thomas W. Ferry.	Frederick Hall.
5..	Rowland E. Trowbridge.	*Augustus C. Baldwin.
6..	*John F. Driggs.	William Willard.

IOWA.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Secretary of State	James Wright	John H. Wallace.
Auditor	John A. Elliott	E. C. Hendershott.
Attorney-General.	Isaac L. Allen	Chas. M. Dunbar.
Judge Supreme Ct.	Chester C. Cole	Thos. M. Monroe.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	*James F. Wilson.	Joseph K. Hornish.
2..	*Hiram Price.	Geo. H. Parker.
3..	*Wm. B. Allison.	
4..	*Josiah B. Grinnell.	Ira C. Mitchell.
5..	*John A. Kasson.	M. D. McHenry.
6..	*A. W. Hubbard.	

MINNESOTA.

STATE TICKET.

	Union.	Democratic.
Ch. Jus. Sup. Court	Thomas Wilson	A. G. Chatfield
Associates	S. J. R. McMillen	Eli T. Wilder.
	John M. Berry	Ed. O. Hamblin

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	*W. Windom.	H. W. Lamberton.
2..	*Ignatius Donnelly.	J. Gilman.

WISCONSIN.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	Halbert E Paine,	John W. Cary.
2..	*Ithamar C. Sloan,	George B. Smith.
3..	*Amasa Cobb,	Charles G. Rodolph.
4..	A. Scott Sloan,	*Charles A. Eldridge.
5..	Philetus Sawyer,	Gabriel Bouck.
6..	Walter D. McIndoe,	Henry Reed.

KANSAS.

STATE TICKET.

	Union (Lane.)	Union (Anti-Lane.)
Governor	S. J. Crawford	Solon O. Thatcher.
Lieut.-Gov.	James McGrew	John J. Ingalls.
Sec'y of State	R. A. Barker	Wm. R. Saunders.
Auditor	John R. S. Wallow	Asa Hairgrove.
Attorney-Gen'l	J. D. Brumbaugh	Hiram Griswold.
Asso. Jus. S. Ct.	Jacob Safford	Sam'l A. Kingman.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKETS.

Union (Lane.)	Union (Anti-Lane.)
Sidney Clarke,	Albert L. Lee.

CALIFORNIA.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Dist.	Union.	Democratic.
1..	D. C. McRuer,	T. G. Downey,
2..	*W. Higby,	J. Coffroth,
3..	T. Bidwell,	J. Temple.

*Members of last Congress.

How will New-York Vote?

To the Editors of the New-York Times:

I hear the question asked a hundred times a day. For a general answer, I beg leave to submit to you the following estimate:

UNION MAJORITIES.

Allegany	4,200	Oneida	600
Broome	2,800	Onondaga	3,000
Cattaraugus	2,100	Ontario	1,600
Cayuga	3,500	Orange	500
Chautauque	4,500	Orleans	1,400
Chemung	200	Oswego	2,400
Chenango	1,600	Otsego	400
Clinton	250	Rensselaer	1,000
Columbia	150	St. Lawrence	7,500
Cortland	2,200	Saratoga	1,500
Delaware	1,100	Schenectady	100
Dutchess	250	Schuyler	700
Erie	500	Steuben	2,300
Essex	1,300	Suffolk	50
Franklin	700	Tioga	1,100
Fulton and Hamt'n.	250	Tompkins	1,800
Genesee	1,400	Warren	300
Herkimer	1,300	Washington	2,500
Jefferson	3,200	Wayne	1,800
Lewis	450	Wyoming	1,000
Livingston	1,500	Yates	1,400
Madison	2,600	Total Union	72,800
Monroe	1,800	Total Copperhead	48,500
Montgomery	200		
Niagara	1,000	Union Majority	24,300

COPPERHEAD MAJORITIES.

Albany	2,000	Rockland	800
Greene	500	Schoharie	1,500
Kings	5,000	Seneca	200
New-York	35,000	Sullivan	200
Putnam	450	Ulster	50
Queens	800	Westchester	1,200
Richmond	800		
Total			48,500

This estimate is intended to present the most unfavorable view for the Union candidates. Our friends in Chemung, Chautauque, Clinton, Dutchess, Herkimer, Oneida, Washington, and several other counties, are expected to be indignant at the low estimation put upon their patriotism; but of course they are permitted to do much better, and I have no doubt they will.

The Copperheads will wish they may get the majorities I have conceded to them in Albany, Kings and New-York, but they will have to vote early and vote often before they will realize their wishes.

LEO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 6.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ALBEMARLE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of the 4th inst., confirms the news of the destruction of the rebel ram *Albemarle* by Lieut. CUSHING.

THE REBEL SENATOR FOOT ON M'CLELLAN.

The Richmond papers contain a long letter from Senator HENRY S. FOOTE, on the election of MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, and explaining how it would insure the division of the Government, and the transfer of a portion of the national property to the South.

NOT MUSTERED OUT.

Col. JOHN A. FELLISON, formerly Chief Quartermaster of this department, has not, as reported, been mustered out of the service.

DEATHS IN HOSPITALS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers are reported:

Edwin Hardy, Co. E, 30th Wisconsin; Jas. H. Allen, Co. H, 69th N. Y.; William Chapman, Co. K, 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles; John Mulloy, Co. E, 57th N. Y.; Sergt. James Quinn, Co. A, 170th N. Y.; James Merter, Co. C, 24th Veteran Reserve Corps; Geo. Lawrence, Watchman under Superintendent Tasker; Chappel Lite, Co. B, 186th N. Y.; Clinton Potter, Co. I, 1st United States Artillery; Franklin Pierce, Co. B, 94th N. Y.; Franklin M. Carpenter, Co. H, 11th United States Infantry; Jacob M. Owen, Co. I, 179th N. Y.; Philip E. Sands, Co. B, 1st United States Sharpshooters; Wm. H. Hiscox, unassigned, 6th United States Cavalry; Richard Parkinson, Co. G, 19th Veteran Reserve Corps.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 6.

FROM THE FRONT.

Information from the Army of the Potomac up to yesterday morning is to the effect that military matters remain unchanged. Not an item is to be obtained along the lines, excepting an occasional arrival of a deserter from the enemy, with the stereotyped story of hunger, &c. If the accounts from them are true as to the great numbers who desire to come into our lines, there never was a better opportunity for them to do so than at present. Picket-firing has almost ceased, and the nights are dark, just such as deserters would be supposed to desire; but the coming into our lines of a few only does not go far to prove the truth of such assertions.

CAPTURES OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

The following captures of blockade runners off Wilmington, were reported to the Navy Department to-day. The prizes have arrived at Fortress Monroe.

The English steamer *Lucy*, was captured on the 2d instant, laden with 414 bales of cotton, and 25 tons of tobacco.

The steamer *Anna*, was captured on Monday last, laden with 518 bales of cotton, 30 tons of tobacco, and 15 barrels of turpentine, making seven captures of and four destroyed blockade runners within the last thirty days.

EXECUTION POSTPONED.

Two deserters were to have been shot on Friday, but the execution of the sentence was postponed by order of the President. Their names are SAMUEL J. SMITH, Sixty-eighth Pennsylvania, and Private RECK, Fifteenth New-York Engineers.

FURLOUGHS.

A large number of furloughs, particularly to men in hospital, were granted during the week, and the boats leaving City Point are crowded. Yesterday morning, 300 passengers were left behind, there not being room for them on the mail-boat.

RUMORED CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Among the rumors brought by passengers are the following: That Gen. HANCOCK resigns his command or, perhaps, the Second Corps, to assume that of a department; that Gen. PARKE will take charge of the Second Corps, while Gen. GIBBONS will be assigned to the Ninth Corps. It is also said that Maj.-Gen. HUMPHREY is to have a corps. A few days, however, will show whether or not these reports are correct.

Marine Disasters.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The bark *Orchilla*, hence for Pensacola, was run into early this morning, while at anchor off the Navy-yard, by the brig *S. G. Adams*, from New-Orleans, then in tow of a tug. The bark's jib-boom was carried away and other damage was done. The brig was slightly damaged.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 6.

The schooner *Catherine Maria*, from Boston, for Key West, sprung a leak and sunk, during a gale, Oct. 22. Her crew were picked up by the schooner *Phantom* and taken to Hampton.

The schooner *Thompson*, of Dennis, loading at Provincetown, for New-York, during the recent gale, struck the wharf, filled and sunk.

Arrival of Troops.

The Sixth, Seventh and Tenth Connecticut Regiments, under Gen. HAWLEY, arrived to-day, with orders to report to Gen. BUTLER, it is understood, for garrison duty.

The Fifth Massachusetts, one hundred days' men, arrived to-night, en route for home, their time having expired.

Removal of a Military Officer.

TRENTON, N. J., Sunday, Nov. 6.

Col. ROBERT C. BUCHANNAN, Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General of this State, has been relieved from duty, and Capt. ROBERT G. LAY, U. S. A., appointed as his successor.

Naval.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Nov. 5.

A United States steamer arrived here to-day on a cruise.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

VICTORY OVER GENERAL HOOD.

The Rebels Attempt to Cross the Tennessee.

They are Repulsed With Considerable Loss.

Details of Hood's Previous Movements.

Particulars of Gen. Gillem's Brilliant Victories.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 5.

On the 3d inst., the rebel army under HOOD attempted to cross the Tennessee River at the mouth of the Blue Water, and were repulsed by the Federal army under Gen. SHERMAN with considerable loss.

The Movements of Gen. Hood—A Series of Federal Successes near Decatur, Ala.—Movements of the Rebel Gen. Forrest—Gen. Cullem's Brilliant Victories.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1864.

FROM THE FRONT—SHERMAN AND HOOD.

My last letter concluded by giving you the information that after spirited skirmishing between our advance and HOOD's rear, wherein the latter lost some four hundred prisoners, HOOD's entire army made a hasty retreat below Somerville, taking two roads in the direction of Coosa River—the enemy's new base of supplies. It was thought by this that the rebel Commander had abandoned his scheme of moving upon our rear, and portions of our army received orders to take up their line of march for different positions upon the Georgia Railroad. It seems, however, that HOOD, immediately after procuring supplies, made a northwestern break, and on the 26th ult. his advance had penetrated Alabama. Gen. CHEATHAM, of this city, commanding a corps, led the advance, and encamped on the morning of the 27th ult. at a point about thirty miles west of the State line.

The same day the bulk of STEWART's and LEE's corps arrived, and the whole force resumed its line of march, passing through Lebanon, Ala., that night.

Notwithstanding HOOD's situation may seem at least awkward, if not critical, really he may consider himself safe so long as he contents himself in latitude south of the Tennessee River. Of course, the question naturally suggests itself, what good will result his tarry in a region of desert, with a base at least fifty miles away?

The fact is, he does not mean to tarry long, and as soon as he is again supplied, (and this time everything he receives must be wagoned from Talladega,) he will attempt something sharp and rapid. This he must do. It is certainly no harm for me to say, what everyone will readily guess—especially when our entire railroad and telegraphic communication is complete with all points and with all portions of our armies—that HOOD's movements are known and vigilantly watched, and that SHERMAN is ready to strike if the opportunity sought transpires.

After nearly a year's labor, the Confederacy has succeeded in repairing all the Mississippi and Alabama railroads, and, in case HOOD should deem it expedient, either from compulsion or strategy, to retreat, a multiplicity of safe points in his rear are presented. I believe, however, that if he crosses the Tennessee River, his army is lost, unless he has made preparations to recross at Florence, in which case he would move into Tishamingo County, Mississippi, where another batch of supplies would reach him at Corinth or Rienzi, as the Mobile and Ohio Railroad is in running order from Jacinto south.

JEFF. DAVIS promised FRANK CHEATHAM that his corps, largely composed of Tennesseeans, with many Kentuckians and Northern Alabamians, should tread again the soil of Tennessee, and it may be possible that the desperate attempt to capture either Huntsville or Decatur, will be indulged in. The movements of ISHAM G. HARRIS and Gen. FORREST in this connection are significant, the details of which I will give you under the proper head.

That HOOD's entire army is south of, and in close proximity to, the Tennessee River, is a fact worthy of no longer protracted concealment. That SHERMAN is aware of the minutest details of the design and disposition of his cunning adversary, must be naturally conjectured. We are all on the *qui vive* for "something to turn up."

Gen. ROUSSEAU received a lengthy dispatch this morning, which is the latest from HOOD which may be considered as approximating reliability. No points north of the Tennessee River have as yet been attacked or "*felt of*" by any portion of HOOD's army. Gen. GRANGER, Post-Commander at Decatur, telegraphs that HOOD has his entire army at a short distance from the river, and adds that he is being abundantly supplied from Talladega. He also transmits the intelligence, derived from gentlemen of known loyalty and reliability, that HOOD had his army, consisting of about thirty thousand men and forty-five pieces of artillery, in readiness to move, and that the impression rife was, that he would cross the river upon pontoons, at a point called Bainbridge. Although the sources of information are fair, this report does not seem to attach to itself much importance, if I may judge by the utter disregard with which it was received at Headquarters.

Deserters and others who have arrived here say that conscription officers accompany the army, and that the "grab game" is decidedly sweeping. Youth and old age are not taken into account, if the victim are strong enough to shoulder a musket. As an off-set, however, numerous desertions are recorded. A deserter at Capt. GOODWIN's, this morning, seemed to tell the truth, when he stated that many will fight before they run away; but that if HOOD fails to accomplish his purpose, and is forced to retire from Athens, Alabama, an avalanche of deserters belonging to that section, and to Tennessee and Kentucky, will find their way into the Federal lines. As to food and clothing, deserters and prisoners generally admit that they have a sufficiency of both; and it is a curious fact, so far as I am concerned, that nearly all the prisoners that I have seen, during three years of war in this section, arrive within our lines substantially clothed, and with half filled haversacks. Oftentimes the rebel soldiers are poorly shod—and, by the way, occasionally, many of our soldiers dress their feet with queer-looking arrangements in the shape of boots and shoes. I have yet to find a private soldier from the rebel army, who possessed a very vivid recollection of a paymaster. The rebels-in-arms, once

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

THE CONDITIONS OF LASTING PEACE.

Hon. Henry J. Raymond:

DEAR SIR: I have read, with the most careful scrutiny, as I do all that comes to us, in anything like an authentic shape, from the same source, the speech of JEFFERSON DAVIS, delivered at Augusta, as given in the TIMES Oct. 22. Whatever falls from this extraordinary man has for me a peculiar attraction, from the apparently contradictory characteristics of his moral traits; having, not by training but as the gift of Nature, the

Il viso sciolto ed i pensieri stretti;

and, by training, the faculty of saying flatfootedly what would, from its apparently self-damaging admissions, seem to have escaped in the excitement of passion; whilst, with a reticency that is never surprised, he withholds what alone it would be most important for his adversary to know.

This speech, and the two letters of Messrs. BOYCE and JOHNSON, are counterparts of too singular a character to have escaped the meditation of most thoughtful persons, who are watching the coincidences of expression, of thought and of views of the organs of secession in Europe—of the cessation of hostilities and peace-at-any-price persons in our own midst, and of the leading Secessionists themselves. When we carefully scrutinize passages of these remarkable documents, comparing them with indisputable facts, it would be difficult to find a better illustration of the *mot* attributed to TALLEYRAND, that "the object of speech is to cover up the real intent of the speaker." What these gentlemen have said, in their respective ways, to the public, is far less important than what they have left unsaid. It is all a part of the same game, now pretty well played out, but too profitable, while it lasted, not to prompt strenuous efforts to revive it; for there are still some who are always willing to be cheated on one point, if they are left to secure another. "Give us the political power that we alone seek for, as couched in the language of our vague generalities, and we will not trouble you in what you value most, but which we affect to despise—the petty spoils of office." Is not this the sum and substance of the new compact now sought to be brought about by these gentlemen, who have no other way open, forsooth, to address JEFFERSON DAVIS but through the columns of the public press, with the peace-at-any-price men of the North?

JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his speech, says:

"We are not engaged in a Quixotic fight for the rights of man; our struggle is for inherent rights. And who would surrender them? Let every paper guarantee possible be given, and who would submit?"

GOV. JOHNSON in his letter, says:

"The President of the Confederate States never uttered anything more true than when he said to the unofficial messenger of President LINCOLN that "we are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government."

Can anything be more satisfactory than the text and the commentary. "Our struggle is for *inherent rights*," says DAVIS. "We are not fighting for slavery, but for the right of self-government," echoes JOHNSON. That's just our notion, echoes the peace-at-any-price adherent; nothing can be clearer. What's the use of paper guarantees? We thought we had one, but you tore it all to tatters. Still it will do well enough to pretend we are going to mend it.

JEFFERSON DAVIS in his speech says:

"There are some I know who have looked upon Confederate legislation as needlessly harsh. I would that it could have been unnecessary. I would that goods could have been bought in market rather than impressed—that the armies could have been filled by volunteering rather than by conscription, and yet I look upon the latter as the more just. You force all men to make roads, pay taxes, serve on juries; why should not all fight your battles? My opinion on this subject has not changed. I believed and believe now it is just; that it would have been better had it been the policy from the beginning of the war, and I indorse it in all its length, and breadth, and depth."

Now Mr. BOYCE comes in and says:

"We have been at war not quite four years, and what is the result? Is not our Federal Government in the exercise of every possible power of a national central military despotism? Suppose there were no States, only Provinces, and unlimited power was conferred upon you and Congress—what greater power would you exercise than you do now? Have we not carried conscription to its last limits? Is not every man in the country between 17 and 50 subject to military authority? None are exempt except upon considerations of public interest. Have we not been compelled to lay direct taxes in the very teeth of the theory of the Constitution? Have we not issued such vast amounts of paper money as to unsettle all values? Have we not compelled the holders of our paper money to fund it, or lose one-third? Have we not seized all the railroads? Have we not destroyed railroads and built others? Have we not established a universal system of impressment of property, at our own prices, in our own money (Mr. BOYCE's cotton?) Have we not established a Government monopoly of the exportations of the great staples of the country? (Mr. BOYCE's cotton?) Have we not compelled those whom we permit to remain at home to execute bonds to furnish their products to us at our prices? Have we not suspended the writ of habeas corpus? Have we not introduced the passport system, which, we used to think, belonged to the iron despotism of Europe? In short, has not the Federal Government done everything that a centralized military despotism could do? Indeed, if you were appointed Military Dictator, what greater power could you exercise than you now do? I allude to these things not to complain of them, but to lament them. * * * It is plain that our Government exercises the powers of a central despotism. I blame no one for it. I am sure those who are at the head of the Government would gladly have it otherwise."

This is all very bad, truly, says the peace-at-any-price man; but you are mistaken on one point; somebody is to blame. All this is owing to the action of, as you, Mr. JOHNSON, very justly call him, the tyrant LINCOLN.

Now does any man, who has dispassionately followed the course of the Southern leaders, and of Southern feelings as exhibited, particularly in South Carolina, for so many past years of political turmoil, take these quotations as anything more than WORDS, WORDS? If he does, and has no game to play, I pity his credulity.

But now let Mr. JOHNSON speak, and we shall have the key-note. He says:

"I look with anxiety to the approaching Presidential election in the United States. For, although the Chicago Platform falls below the great occasion, and the nominee still lower, yet the triumph of the Democratic party of the North will certainly secure a temporary suspension of hostilities, and an effort to make peace by an appeal to reason. They confess that four years of bloody war, as a means of restoring the Union, has proven a failure. They declare that the true principles of American government have been disregarded and trampled under foot by the present Executive of the United States. Their success will bring a change of Administration, and, with that, a change of policy. It will do more, and what is of infinitely greater importance, it will bring the two contending parties face to face in the arena of reason and consultation. Then and there can be discussed the history of all our difficulties, the principles involved in the bloody issue and the respective interests of both Governments. Such is my conviction of the omnipotence of truth and right, that I feel an abiding confidence that an honorable peace would ultimately spring from such negotiations."

No one, be it noted, has ever heard discussed all these matters. They are quite new!

Now, let us hear Mr. BOYCE again. He has argued with all the refined subtleties of CALHOUN himself, and now perorates, in language most pathetic and most grandiloquent. He proposes a repetition of that sad farce at Washington, the peace Congress; where, as some of the Southern leaders said, "If the United States would present the South a blank sheet, to inscribe her terms on, they would send it back with contempt." But let Mr. BOYCE speak for himself:

"It may be said, the proposed convocation of the States is unconstitutional. To this I reply, we can amend the Constitution. It may be further objected that to meet the Northern States in convention is to abandon our present form of Government. But this no more follows than that their meeting us implies an abandonment of their form of Government. A Congress of the States in their sovereign capacity is the highest acknowledgment of the principles of State Rights. This imposing assemblage is, in my opinion, the best, while it is the most august tribunal to which the great question of peace could possibly be referred. Imagine this grand council of States in the act of convening after the people, everywhere in peaceful possession of the right to elect their ambassadors, had done so! What a sublime spectacle it would present! There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur, in ancient or modern times. The friends of humanity, and progress, and civilization, and all Christians in every land, would rejoice at the spectacle, and millions in every clime, the good everywhere, would mingle their prayers in all tongues for an auspicious issue to these great deliberations."

And then, good, simple man, having exhausted argument, pathos and bathos, he says to JEFFERSON DAVIS:

"You and Mr. LINCOLN can never make peace. You may traverse indefinitely the same bloody circles you have been moving in for the last four years, but you will never approach any nearer than you are now. Your only hope of peace is in the ascendency of the conservative party North. *Fortify that party*, if you can, by victories, but do not neglect diplomacy."

And now what says JEFFERSON DAVIS? Weigh his words, for he, at least here, means what he says:

"My first effort was for peace, and I sent commissioners to endeavor to arrange an amicable dissolution. From time to time, I have made repeated efforts to that end, but never, never have I sought it on any other basis than independence. But do I expect it? Yes, I do."

To this he adds:

"Words will not now avail. You must consult your heart; perform more than the law can exact; yield as much as freemen can give, and all will be well. With peace and freedom a glorious career opens for these Confederate States. Relieved from class legislation, free from taxes—indirect, it is true, but imposed by your rulers twenty years past—no longer subject to Northern speculators, grinders of the faces of the poor, and deniers of the rights of men, you will start forward in the brightest of futures."

Here, at least, there is no ambiguity. No searching about for meaningless futilities. And ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in the words of ANDREW JACKSON, replies: "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED." And the American people, answer: "THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED." Amen!

The remedy, a grand Convention of all the States, represented by their Ambassadors! What a sublime spectacle, truly! SLIDELL, MASON, WISE, WIGFALL, PICKENS, RHETT, &c. How sublime! The Roman Senate, when BRENNUS entered it, was nothing to this. JOHN B. FLOYD unhappily is no more.

Let those who are ready to rise in sedition against the draft; let those who decry our finances, at home and abroad; let those who mourn, hardly in secret, over the victories of our armies; let those who do not conceal their joy at their reverses; let those who cry out against our taxation; let those who make accusation of inequality in our legislation; read carefully this speech of the greatest leading mind of the South, and these letters of the tried, war-jaded, discouraged representatives of that class of the Southern Oligarchs who, with equal ignorance and presumption, fired the Southern heart, and madly precipitated it into a rebellion, without ground or cause—meditate on these documents, and ask themselves in what alone they can place their hopes. I repeat, what I wrote in my last, that there can be no lasting peace, until the North or the South can dictate it from an impregnable vantage-ground.

Very truly yours,
D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Oct. 24, 1864.

SPEECH OF HON. CHAS. SUMNER.

Slavery and the Rebellion One and Inseparable—Meeting at Cooper Institute.

By request of the Young Men's Republican Union, Hon. CHARLES SUMNER spoke at Cooper Institute yesterday afternoon. There was a large attendance, and the orator was warmly greeted. His subject was "Slavery and the Rebellion One and Indivisible." He discoursed at great length and with consummate ability and characteristic eloquence. The following are the main features of the speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: There is much misconception, even among well-meaning persons, with regard to the object of the war, while partisans do not tire of misrepresenting it. A plain statement will show the truth as it is. It is often said that the object of the war on our part is simply to restore the Constitution, and much mystification is employed in regard to the essential limits of such a contest. Mr. CRITTENDEN's resolution, adopted by both Houses of Congress, declared that the war was "not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, *nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of States*; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union *with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired*." I rejoice to remember that I did not vote for that resolution. It was unsatisfactory to me at the time and is more unsatisfactory now. While plausible in form, it was in the nature of a snare. Again it is said that the object of the war is to abolish slavery. This is also a mistake, although it is generally urged by those who seek occasion to criticise the war, and, therefore, it is in the nature of a misrepresentation. At the beginning of the war and during its early stages, slavery was left untouched in the enjoyment of a peculiar immunity, such as was accorded to no other rebel interest. If this peculiar immunity has been discontinued, it is only because slavery is at last seen in its true character, and because its absolute identity with rebellion has come to be recognized. Not to restore the Constitution, not to abolish slavery, do we now go forth to battle. For neither of these. But simply *to put down the Rebellion*. It is this and nothing more. Never in history was there a war where the object was so manifest. If, in the process of putting down the rebellion, the Constitution shall be completely restored or slavery shall be completely abolished, the war will still be the same in its essential object. Look at the origin of the war and you will see how its true character appears beyond question. Certain slave-masters, after long years of conspiracy, rose against the Republic and struck at its life. The reason assigned for this parricide was as strange as the deed. It was simply because the people of the United States, by a constitutional majority, according to the forms of law, had elected ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President. On this alleged reason, and to defeat his administration, rebellion was organized. You are familiar with the succession of parricidal blows that ensued. State after State, beginning with South Carolina, always traitorous, undertook to withdraw from the Union. Their Senators and Representatives in Congress actually withdrew from the National Capitol, leaving behind menaces of war. Custom-houses, post-offices, mints, arsenals, forts—all possessions of the National Government—one after the other, were seized by the rebel slave-masters. All this was war. Meanwhile, the rebel States had taken the form of a confederacy, with slavery as its corner-stone, and had proceeded to organize an immense military force in the service of the rebellion. At last, after long-continued preparations, the rebel batteries opened upon Fort Sumter, which, after a defence of thirty-four hours, was compelled to surrender. There was rejoicing at the rebel capital, and the rebel Secretary of War, addressing an immense audience, let drop words which reveal the true character of the war. "No man," said he, "could tell where the war this day commenced would end, but he would prophecy that the flag which now flaunts the breeze here would float over the old Capitol at Washington before the 1st of May. Let them try *Southern chivalry*, and test the extent of Southern resources, and it might float eventually over Faneuil Hall itself." It was already the 12th of April, and the rebel flag was to float over the National Capitol before the 1st of May. Surely it was time that something should be done in self-defence. Thus far the National Government had done nothing, absolutely nothing. It had received blow after blow; it had seen its possessions, one after another, wrested from its power; it had seen State after State assume the front of rebellion; it had seen the whole combined in a pseudo confederacy, with a rebel President, surrounded by a rebel Cabinet and a rebel Congress; and it had bent under a storm of shot and shell from rebel batteries. At last it spoke, calling the country to arms. Search history, and you can find no instance of equal audacity on the part of rebels, and no instance of equal forbearance on the part of government.

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It becomes important to know and comprehend the rebellion, and especially its animating impulse or soul. It was obvious, at once, to all familiar with history, that this rebellion stood out in bad eminence, unlike any other of which we have authentic record on earth; that it was not a dynastic struggle; that it was not a religious struggle, that it was not a struggle against a conqueror, that it was not a struggle for freedom, but that it had in it none of these elements, whether dynasty, religion or freedom, for it was simply a struggle for slavery; and so completely had slavery entered into and possessed it, that the rebellion was changed to itself. If you would find a parallel to this transcendent wickedness, you must pass "the flaming bounds of space and time" and look on that earliest rebellion, when Satan strove against the Almighty Throne, to establish the supremacy of sin, even as now this insensate rebellion strives to establish the supremacy of slavery. It is because partisans have failed to see the true character of the rebellion, or been unwilling to recognize it, that they have not felt how absurd it was to say that the war on our part has been changed, when nothing has been done but to recognize the identity between slavery and the rebellion. There has been no change. It is still a war to put down the rebellion; but we are in earnest, and are determined that the rebellion shall not save itself by skulking under the alias of slavery. Call it rebellion or call it slavery, it is one and the same. There are two elemental forces which are now in deadly conflict, and these two elemental forces are nothing but slavery and liberty. It is almost superfluous to add that these are natural enemies, and cannot exist together. Where slavery is there liberty cannot be; and where liberty is there slavery cannot be. To uphold slavery, there must be an uncompromising denial of liberty; to uphold liberty there must be an uncompromising denial of slavery. Each in self-defence must stifle the other. Therefore between the two there is constant hostility and undying hate. This eternal warfare is not peculiar to our country. It belongs to the nature of universal man. If it fails to show itself anywhere, it is because slavery has won its most detestable triumph, and blotted out the Heaven-born sentiment of freedom. Circumstances among us, going back to our earliest history, have given unprecedented activity to these two incompatible principles, and have at last brought them into bloody battle, face to face. But it is only a part of the universal conflict which must endure so long as a single slave shall wear a chain. Slavery itself is a *state of war*, ready to burst forth in blood whenever the slave reclaims that liberty which is his right, or whenever mankind refuses to sanction its inhuman pretensions.

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Thus it stands. The conflict is directly between slavery and liberty. But because slavery aims at the life of the Republic, the conflict involves our national existence; and because our national death would be the despair of liberty everywhere, it involves this great cause throughout the world. Slavery, from the beginning, has been a disturber, and it is now a red handed traitor. I do not travel back before the Revolution; but starting from that great event, I show you slavery always offensive, and forever thrusting itself in the path of national peace and honor. The Declaration of Independence, as originally prepared by JEFFERSON, contained a vigorous passage denouncing King GEORGE for his patronage of the slave-trade. The slavemasters insisted upon striking it out, and it was struck out, and here was their first victory. At the adoption of the Federal Constitution, they insisted upon the recognition of the slave-trade as the condition of the Union, and here was another victory. In the earliest Congress, under the Constitution, they commenced the menace of disunion, and this menace was continued at every turn of public affairs, especially at every proposition or even petition touching slavery, until it triumphed signally in that atrocious Fugitive Slave Bill, which made all the Free States a hunting-ground for slaves. Throughout these contests slavery was vulgar, brutal, savage, while its braggart orators and chaplains heralded its claims. At last it struck at the pioneers of Liberty in Kansas. There was its first battle. The next was when it took up arms against the National Government and rallied all its forces in bloody rebellion. Thus is this rebellion, by unquestionable pedigree, derived from slavery, and the parent lives in the offspring. * * * It is, when we see the rebellion *as it is*, in its true light, face to face, that we see our whole duty. Then must the patriot, whatever may have been his personal prejudices or party associations, insist, at all hazards, that slavery shall not be suffered to escape from that righteous judgment which is the doom of the rebellion. No false tenderness, no casuistry of politics must intrude to save it anywhere; for you cannot save slavery anywhere without just to that extent saving the rebellion. Show me anywhere a sympathizer with slavery and I will show you a sympathizer with the rebellion. Our duty is clear. In the sacred service of patriotism nothing can be allowed to stand in the way. Fortress, camp, citadel, each and all must be overcome; but the animating soul of every fortress, camp or citadel throughout the rebellion is slavery. Surely, when the country is in danger, there can be no hesitation. And as the greater contains the less, so this greatest charity of the country embraces for the time all other charities. * * * * * * * * *

If we examine the two propositions of surrender to slavery, we shall find them equally flagitious and impracticable. Both allow the country to be sacrificed for the sake of slavery—one by breaking the Union in pieces that a new slave power may be created, and the other by continuing the Union that the old slave power may enjoy its sway and masterdom. Both pivot on slavery. One acknowledges the slave power *out of the Union*; the other acknowledges the slave power *in the Union*. * * * * * * *

But if you agree to abandon the patriots and the slaves in the rebel States, you will only begin your infinite difficulties. How will you determine the boundary line which is to cleave this continent in twain? Where shall the god Terminus be allowed to plant his altar? What States shall be left at the North in the light of liberty? What States shall be consigned to the gloom of slavery? Surely no swiftness to surrender can make you surrender Maryland, now redeemed by the votes of citizen soldiers; nor West Virginia, admitted as a Free State into the Union; nor Missouri, which has been made the dark and bloody ground. And how about Kentucky, Tennessee, and Louisiana? There also is the Mississippi, now once more free from its fountains to the sea. Surely this mighty river will not again be compelled to wear chains. But if the boundary line is settled, then will arise the many-headed question of terms and conditions. On what terms and conditions can peace be stipulated? The exulting rebels, whose new empire is founded on the corner-stone of slavery, will naturally exact promises for the rendition of fugitive slaves. Are you, who have just emancipated yourselves from this obligation, ready to renew it, and to repeat again an inexpiable crime? But if you do not, how can you expect peace? Then it will remain to determine the commercial relations between the two separate Governments, with rights of transit and travel. If you think that rebels, flushed with success, and scorning their defeated opponents, will come to any practical terms—any terms which will not leave our commerce and all who are engaged in it, exposed to outrage—you place a trust in their moderation which circumstances thus far do not justify. The whole idea is little better than an excursion to the moon, in a car drawn by geese, as described by the Spanish poet. But suppose the shameful sacrifice consummated, the impossible boundaries adjusted, and the illusive terms and conditions stipulated, do you imagine that you have obtained peace? Alas! no. Nothing of the sort. You may call it peace; but it will be war in disguise, ready to break forth in perpetual, chronic, bloody battle. Such an extended inland border, separating slavery from liberty, will be a constant temptation not only to enterprises of smuggling, but to hostile incursions, so that our country will be obliged to sleep on its arms, ready to spring forward in self-defence. Every frontier town will be a St. Alban's. Military preparations, absorbing the resources of the people, will become permanent instead of temporary, and the arts of peace will yield to the arts of war. The national character will be changed, and this hospitable continent, instead of being the prosperous home of the poor and friendless, thronging from the Old World, will become a repulsive scene of confusion and strife, while "each new day a gash is added to her wounds." But there is another consequence which must not be omitted. War would not be confined to the two governments representing respectively the two hostile principles, slavery and liberty. It would rage with internecine fury among ourselves. Admit that States may fly out of the Union, and where will you stop? Other States may follow, it may be in groups, or it may be singly, until our mighty galaxy is broken into separate stars or dissolved into the nebular compost of a people without form or name. Where, then, is country? Where, then will be those powerful States, which are now the pride of civilization and the hope of mankind? Handed over to ungovernable frenzy, without check or control, until anarchy and chaos are supreme.

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The triumph of the rebellion will be not only the triumph of belligerent slavery; but it will be also the triumph of State rights, to this extent, first, that any State, in the exercise of its own lawless will, may abandon its place in the Union, and secondly, that the constitutional verdict of the majority, as in the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, is not binding. With these two rules of conduct, in conformity with which the rebellion was organized, there can be no limit to disunion. Therefore, when you consent to the independence of the rebel States, you disband the whole company of States, and blot our country from the map of the world. I have said enough of surrender by the recognition of the Slave States, or in other words of the slave power *out of the Union*. It remains now that I should ask your attention to that other form of surrender which proposes the *recognition of the slave power in the Union*. It is proposed that the rebel States should be tempted to lay down their arms by a recognition of slavery in the Union, with new guarantees and assurances of protection. *Slavery cannot exist in any country which it does not govern.* Therefore, we are to ask the rebel slave-masters to come back and consent to govern us. Such, in plain terms, is the surrender proposed. For one, I will never consent to any such intolerable rule. But any compromise which shall recognize slavery in the rebel States is impossible, even if you were disposed to accept it. Slavery by the very act of rebellion, ceased to exist legally or constitutionally. It ceased to exist according to principles of public law, and also according to a just interpretation of the Constitution; and having once ceased to exist it cannot be revived. When I say that it ceased to exist *legally*, I found myself on an unquestionable principle of public law, that slavery is a peculiarly local institution, without any origin in natural right, and deriving its support exclusively from the local government; but if this be true—and it cannot be denied—then slavery must have fallen with that local government. When I say that it ceased to exist *constitutionally*, I found myself on the principle that slavery is of such a character that it cannot exist within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitution, as for instance in the National Territories, and that therefore, it died Constitutionally, when, through the disappearance of the local government, it fell within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Constitution. The consequences of these two principles are most important. Taken in conjunction with the rule that "once free always free," they illustrate the impossibility of any surrender to belligerent slavery *in the Union*. So long as slavery exists in the Union, there can be no peace. The fires which seem to be extinguished will only be covered by treacherous ashes, out of whhic another conflagration may spring to wrap the country in war. This must not be. It is because slavery is not understood, that people are willing to tolerate it. See it as it is, and there can be no question. Slavery has in it all common crimes. The whole thing of a compromise is impossible, and not to be tolerated. Too much blood has been shed, and too much treasure has been lavished, to allow this war to close with any such national stultification. The rebellion must be crushed, whether, in the disguise of war or under the *alias* of slavery. It must be trampled out so that it can never show itself again, or prolong itself into another generation. Not to do this completely, is not to do it at all. Others may do as they please, but I wash my hands of all responsibility. History will not hold such surrender blameless. "An orphan's curse would drag to hell a spirit from on high;" but the orphans of this war must all curse the man who would consent to see its blood and treasure end in nought. Thus far I have said nothing of platforms or candidates. I have desired to present the issue of principle, so that the patriot could choose without any embarrassment from party associations. Pardon me now if for one moment I bring platforms and candidates to the touchstone. There is the Baltimore platform, with ABRAHAM LINCOLN as candidate. No surrender here. In one resolution it is declared that the war must be prosecuted "with the utmost possible vigor to the *complete suppression of the rebellion*." In another it is declared "that as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of republican government, *justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic*." There is salvation in these words, which pronounce the doom of Slavery in the name of justice and the national safety. The candidate has solemnly accepted them, not only when he accepted his nomination, but yet again when, in the discharge of his official duties, he said briefly "To all whom it may concern," that there could be no terms of peace except on the condition of "the integrity of the Union and the abandonment of slavery." In that letter of the President, unquestionably the best he ever wrote, it is practically declared, in conformity with the Baltimore Platform, that there can be no surrender to Slavery in the Union or out of the Union. Turn to the Chicago Platform and its candidate, and what a contrast! There is surrender in both forms. The platform surrenders to slavery *out of the Union*, and, in proposing a "cessation of hostilities," prepares the way for the recognition of the rebel States. The candidate, in a letter accepting the nomination, surrenders to slavery *in the Union*. The platform plainly looks to disunion. The letter seems to look to Union; but whether it looks to Union or not, it plainly surrenders to slavery. But there is still another surrender in the Chicago platform. While professing a formal devotion to the Union it declines to insist upon "National unity," or "a Union on the basis of the Constitution of the United States." No such terms are employed; but we are invited to seek peace "on the basis of the Federal Union of the States," so that according to this platform it is not the National Union—that Union of the people—accepted by Washington and defended by Webster, which we are to have, but a "Federal Union of States," where State Sovereignty as accepted by JOHN C. CALHOUN and defended by JEFFERSON DAVIS, will be supreme; and all this simply for the sake of slavery. Look at the Chicago platform or candidate, as you will, and you are constantly brought back to slavery as the animating impulse. Look at the Baltimore platform or candidate, and you are constantly brought back to liberty as the animating impulse. And thus again slavery and liberty stand face to face—the slave-ship against the *Mayflower*. There is a contrast between the two platforms which ought not to be forgotten. That of Chicago, while saying nothing against the rebellion, uses ambiguous language which is interpreted differently by different persons, while that of Baltimore is so plain and unequivocal that it leaves no room for question. But this contrast is greater still, when we look at the two candidates. Perhaps it never was presented between two candidates to the same extent. The Chicago candidate has written a subtle letter, which is interpreted according to the desires of its readers. Some find peace in it, and others find war. And this double-faced proceeding is his bid for the Presidency. I need not remind you that our candidate has never uttered a word of duplicity, and that his speeches and letters can be interpreted only in one way. And such are the two representatives of Slavery and Liberty. Fellow-citizens, such is the issue of principle; such are the platforms and candidates. And, now, I ask fearlessly, are you for Slavery, or are you for Liberty? Or, changing the form of the question, are you for the rebellion, or are you for your country? For this is the question which you must answer by your votes. In your answer, do not forget, I intreat you, its infinite, far-reaching, many-sided importance. This is no ordinary election. It is a battle-field of the war; and victory at the polls will assure victory everywhere. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, FARRAGUT, all are watching for it. Their trumpets are ready to echo back our election bells.

Never was grander cause or sublimer conflict. Never holier sacrifice. Who is not saddened at the thought of the precious lives that have been given to Liberty's defence? The soil of the rebellion is soaked with patriot blood; its turf is bursting with patriot dead. Surely they have not died in vain. The flag which they upheld will continue to advance. But this depends upon your votes. Therefore, for the sake of that flag, and for the sake of the brave men that bore it, now sleeping where no trumpet of battle can wake them, stand by the flag. Tell me not of "failure" in this war. There can be but one failure, and that is the failure to make an end of slavery; for on this righteous consummation everything depends. Let liberty be with us, and no power can prevail against us. Let slavery be acknowledged, and there is no power which will not mock and insult us. Such is the teaching of history, in one of its greatest examples. NAPOLEON, when compelled to exchange his empire for a narrow island prison, exclaimed, in bitterness of spirit, "It is not the coalition which has dethroned me—it is liberal ideas." It was not the European coalition, marshaling its forces from the Don to the Orkneys, that drove the man of destiny from his lofty throne; but it was that liberty which he had offended. He saw and confessed the terrible antagonist, when he cried out: "I cannot reëstablish myself; I have shocked the people; I have sinned against *liberal ideas*, and I perish." Memorable words of instruction and warning. It is ideas that rule the world, and, unlike batteries and battalions, they cannot be destroyed or cut to pieces. Let us so conduct this contest that we shall not shock mankind or sin against liberty. Let us so conduct it that we shall have Providence on our side. Nature has placed the eye in the front, that we may look *forward and upward*; and it is only by a contortion that we are able to look behind. Therefore, in looking forward and upward, we follow nature. There was an ancient adventurer who looked behind as he was escaping from the realms of death, and he failed. We, too, shall fail, if we look behind. Forward, not backward, is the word; firmly, courageously, faithfully. There must be no false sentiment or cowardice. There must be no fear of "irritating" the rebels. When the Almighty Power hurled Satan and his impious peers

"—— headlong flaming from the ethereal sky,
With hideous ruin and combustion, down
To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamantine chains and penal fire,"

there was no Chicago platform, proposing "a cessation of hostilities, with a view to a convention or other peaceable means;" nor was there any attempt to save the traitors from Divine vengeance. Personal injuries we may forgive; but Government cannot always forgive. There are cases where pardon is out of place. Society that has been outraged must be protected. That beautiful land, now degraded by slavery, must be redeemed, and a generous statesmanship must fix forever its immutable condition. If the chiefs of the rebellion are compelled to give way to emigrants from the North and from Europe, swelling population, creating new values and opening new commerce; if the "poor whites" are reinstated in their rights; if a whole race is lifted to manhood and womanhood; if roads are extended; if schools are planted—there will be nothing done inconsistent with that just clemency which I rejoice to consider a public duty. Liberty is the best cultivator, the surest teacher and the most enterprising merchant. The whole country will confess the new-born power, and those commercial cities which now sympathize so perversely with belligerent slavery, will be among the earliest to enjoy the quickening change. Beyond all question, the overthrow of this portentous crime, beside its immeasurable contributions to civilization everywhere, will accomplish two things of direct material advantage: *first*, it will raise the fee-simple of the whole South, and secondly, it will enlarge the commerce of the whole North. I turn from these things in humble gratitude to God, as I behold my country at last redeemed and fixed in history, the Columbus of Nations, once in chains, but now hailed as a benefactor and discoverer, who gave a new liberty to mankind. Foreign Powers already watch the scene with awe. Saints and patriots from their home in the skies look down with delight; and WASHINGTON, who set free his own slaves, exults that the Republic which revered him as Father has followed his example.

Personal.

—Col. J. HOWARD KITCHING, Sixth New-York Artillery, who received a severe wound in the foot at the battle of Cedar Creek, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. KITCHING entered the service at the beginning of the war, and served all through the Peninsular campaign in Battery D, of the Second United States Regulars, with great gallantry. He has commanded a brigade from the beginning of Gen. GRANT's campaign, and was specially mentioned by Gen. MEADE in his orders of May 20, for the good service done in the terrible battle at Spotsylvania Court-house. It will gratify the public to learn that the surgeon who has Col. KITCHING in charge hopes to be able to save his foot.

The Weather at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Nov. 5.

At 8 o'clock last night a heavy southeast gale set in, which lasted all night.

INSTANT DEATH IN A SAW-MILL.—AUGUST STEIN, aged 17 years, was instantly killed yesterday while at work in the saw-mill at No. 13 Cannon-street. The young man was struck on the head with a piece of board which was thrown with great force from the saw. His remains were conveyed to his residence, No. 62 Broome-st where Coroner RANNEY will hold an inquest.

McCLELLAN'S MILITARY CAREER.

Letter from Major-Gen. J. G. Barnard.

CITY POINT, Va., Oct. 29, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article of four and a half columns, headed "An Engineer turned Pamphleteer," devoted to my review of Gen. McCLELLAN's report, the *National Intelligencer* commences by calling it a "coarse and malignant personal attack on Gen. McCLELLAN." It then proceeds to select and quote, what I am bound to presume, it finds the most characteristic passages in support of this allegation. They are as follows: "Mismanagement in face of the enemy," "culpable negligence," "more than childish levity and obstinacy," "and with having forfeited every claim to generalship, even of the most indifferent character" As it was the object of the review to prove the justice of these expressions—as their propriety or impropriety depends entirely upon the proof offered—I simply refer the reader to the work itself. But as the "lust of defamation," is not sufficiently exhibited in phrases which are simply corollaries from the evidence set forth, the *Intelligencer* charges me with "impeaching the truthfulness and candor of Gen. McCLELLAN by levelling against it" (sic) "the grossest accusations," and the phrases specified are—"resorting to an unworthy subterfuge," (p. 20;) "stultifying his own conclusions," (p. 21;) "falsifications"—the *Intelligencer's* own word, not mine—which bear "the stamp of disingenuous after-thought," (p. 25;) "and other such dishonorable imputations." I repeat here the passage from page 20:

"Citing the order detaining McDOWELL, Gen. McCLELLAN resorts to the unworthy subterfuge of representing it as a withdrawal of troops from his command, by the President, in violation of his promise 'that nothing of the sort should be repeated,' (he refers to a previous withdrawal of BLENKER's division—a body of troops of which he had more than once expressed his determination to rid himself in some way,) 'that I might rest assured that the campaign should proceed with no further deduction from the force upon which its operations had been planned;' whereas, it was simply an enforcement of the conditions upon which the President reluctantly sanctioned the plan."

Let the reader judge; it is an issue made by Gen. McCLELLAN himself. He charges the President of the United States with a *violation of his promise*. I prove that the charge is unfounded, and style it "an unworthy subterfuge."

Gen. McCLELLAN cites a dispatch of the Secretary of War, of March 18, and proceeds to state:

"It will be observed that this order rendered it impossible for me to use the James River as a base of operations, and forced me *to establish our depots on the Pamunkey, and so approach Richmond from the north.*"

Can anything be more explicit than this language? He further adds:

"The land movement obliged me to expose my right in order to secure the junction, and as the order for Gen. McDOWELL's march was soon countermanded, I incurred great risk, of which the enemy took advantage, and frustrated the plan of the campaign."

Here is a charge against the War Department of the very gravest character. I show (and it is a notorious fact) that, at the date of this order, "our depots" *were already* "*established on the Pamunkey*," and that the army was nearly up to the Chickahominy on its march "*to approach Richmond from the North*;" and I quote Gen. McCLELLAN's testimony, given before the Committee on the Conduct of War, to show that in this grave charge he contradicts his own statement made under the solemnity of an oath. The record is worth repeating:

QUESTION.—Could not the advance on Richmond from Williamsburgh have been made with better prospect of success by the James River than by the route pursued, and what were the reasons for taking the route adopted?

ANSWER.—I do not think that the navy at that time was in a condition to make the line of the James River perfectly sure for our supplies. *The line of the Pamunky offered greater advantages in that respect.* The place was in a better position to effect a junction with any troops that might move from Washington on the Fredericksburgh line. I remember that the idea of moving on the James River was seriously discussed at that time. *But the conclusion was arrived at that, under the circumstances then existing, the route actually followed was the best.* I think the Merrimac was destroyed while we were at Williamsburgh.

My comment is: "The stamp of disingenuous afterthought, so palpable on every page of the report to those who are familiar with the march of events of this campaign, is here made palpable to the general reader." Had I been as "fluent in crimination," as copious in my vocabulary of literary "garbage," as my defamer, I should have found another term than "disingenuous afterthought" for this charge upon the Administration, not only baseless, but proved so by its own author.

If one reader thinks that the remaining phrase specified, "stultifying his own conclusions," is an extravagant and calumnious expression, I will only refer him to the page from which it is quoted, and the context.

Having referred to the cited instances of *my* violation of the "amenities" of discussion, the *Intelligencer* proceeds to exhibit its own respect for them. "Fluent in crimination," "reeking with personal vilification," "such a farrago of calumnious insinuation and vituperation," &c.; while the "Republican Executive Congressional Committee" come in for a share of its amenities, since, "in spite of its garbage," they are presumed to be "attracted by its noisome odor."

Having nearly exhausted its "amenities," the *Intelligencer* proceeds to "expose the palpable contradictions which exist between the 'professional opinions' of Gen. BARNARD, as compared with his 'official report' made in January, 1862," first stating that "it was partly by his [my] advice, given in his professional character as an engineer, that the attempt to dislodge the enemy from his positions on the Potomac was not made." He quotes from an official letter of mine: "Should we then, considering all consequences which may be involved, enter *into an operation merely to capture the Potomac batteries?* I think not." This letter was written at the end of February, 1862, after the blockade of the Potomac had been permitted for five months, and at a season when the commencement of active field operations was daily expected. I state that to capture the batteries, "we would have all to do if we were really opening a campaign against them there;" and it was in the sense of making the batteries the *objective* of a campaign, after they had been permitted to exist for five months, and when they *must fall* as the result of successful operations against the enemy in our immediate front, that I objected to the operation. The matter was subsequently discussed by the council of war of March 2, and my conclusions substantially arrived at.

The *Intelligencer* quotes from my report on the siege of Yorktown to Gen. TOTTEN, Chief-Engineer U. S. A., to convict me of inconsistency. I say: "If we could have broken the enemy's line across the Isthmus, we could have invested Yorktown," &c., and add, "*it was not deemed practicable*, considering the strength of that line, and the difficulty of handling our forces (owing to the impracticable character of the country) to do so. If we could take Yorktown, or drive the enemy out of Yorktown, the enemy's lines were no longer tenable. This we could do by siege operations, and *the result was, in my mind, a certainty.*" Let it be borne in mind that I was writing a report *from the field*, and while the army was in active campaign. It was proper to set forth the reasons which controlled, or were supposed to control, the course taken, not to criticise it. I state that the result of a siege was, in my mind, a certainty. I do not profess to have controlled the course taken (a siege,) but state that "*it was deemed* too hazardous to attempt the reduction of the place by assault." This is the committal, and the only committal, to which I refer in my report to Gen. McCLELLAN. I do not profess to have urged an assault, or to have objected to a siege. I suggested to Gen. McCLELLAN an assault, and I indicated the place. He did not think proper to make it, and I deferred to his judgment. Gen. McCLELLAN was, by profession, a military engineer. He had had experience in that branch of the profession which concerns the practical duties of field engineering. He had, moreover, visited the scene of the most instructive operations on record (where he had been sent expressly to study them,) Sebastopol. To him, not to me, was intrusted the destinies of the nation, and his, not mine, was the campaign. I did my duty, as a subordinate, in giving him all the data I had as to the works, and in leaving the course to be taken to his judgment. If, with the light of *his* subsequent operations, and from other sources, I now pronounce that, "if there ever was a case in which such a step (an assault) was not merely justifiable and advisable, but demanded by the circumstances, it was surely this," I have reasons for the opinion and give them.

As to the not opening the batteries as they were ready, I no where call it "a great blunder." I say they ought to have been opened—and when called to testify *why* they were not opened, I take the blame to myself. I really do not see the point the *Intelligencer* strives to make of it, unless to presume to criticise Gen. McCLELLAN, I must prove my own infallibility.

My letter to Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HURLBERT, which the *Intelligencer* has given at length, as a proof of inconsistency, was prompted by certain remarks of his, (in his translation of the Prince DE JOINVILLE's pamphlet,) concerning the graduates of the military academy, to affirm that, while they (the Southern graduates) have maintained their own at the academy and in the service, and in the various fields of warfare to which our little army has been called, there was "not afforded by their career or reputation the slightest ground for attributing to them military or scientific superiority;" and in illustrating this, the advantages of the defence, and the disadvantages of our own part, (offensive warfare,) were pointed out. Faults of the Administration in the management of the war were indicated, without charging what is charged against it by the friends of Gen. McCLELLAN, that "to the blunder and incapacity of the Administration, all our disasters are due." It had no further special reference to Gen. McCLELLAN or his campaign, than to the division of commands and the general difficulties of the campaign. My opinion as to Gen. McCLELLAN's generalship and agency in producing the disasters of the campaign were then precisely what they are now, as I can readily prove by the evidence of others, among whom I name the venerable GOUVERNEUR KEMBLE, of New-York, and Gen. MEIGS.

This letter to WM. HENRY HURLBERT was written but a few weeks before writing my official report. It was written some time *after* Gen. McCLELLAN's removal from command, as was the official report. Any one whose inward corruption did not make the air of heaven seem "noisome odor," and whose natural food was aught but "garbage," would have found in this letter the proof of my readiness to speak my convictions without regard to the good graces of either Secretary STANTON or Gen. McCLELLAN, rather than of the vile imputations the *Intelligencer* has brought upon me.

The *Intelligencer* sees fit, by "legal presumption," by attempted witticisms and sundry quotations from SHAKESPEARE, to discredit my assertion that I was "unconscious that such a committee (*i. e.* Committee on the Conduct of the War) yet existed when I wrote my report." If I had said "I was unconscious that such a paper as the *National Intelligencer* was published in Washington when I wrote that report," my defamer would have triumphantly affirmed as a proof of the contrary, that I was a subscriber to that paper, and that it was daily delivered at my house. And yet the assertion would have been strictly true. I wrote the report in complete unconsciousness of the publication of that journal, as I also did in complete unconsciousness of the continued existence of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The *Intelligencer* remarks in the commencement of its article that "when he wrote his 'review' Gen. BARNARD was only a Brigadier-General of volunteers; since the publication he has been made a *Major*-General of volunteers." As the editors are not attacking the Administration, but me, the inference they intend to have drawn is that I wrote it to gain *professional advancement*. The *Intelligencer* had knowledge, or might have had, to what extent I would seek the good graces of the Administration in order to obtain professional advancement, when, *previous* to this publication, I declined a nomination, actually made, to one of the most honorable and distinguished positions in the United States army, out of deference to what I believed the just claims of another and older officer, and because I preferred, during this crisis in my country's existence, service in the field to a bureau in Washington. The "brevet" of "Major-General of Volunteers" would be a rich compensation, indeed, for the Chief Engineership of the United States *and* for prostituting my pen to courting the favor of the Administration, or for using it otherwise than according to my convictions of truth.

The language of gross insult which the *Intelligencer* has used in connection with my name, has been chosen in order to discredit what it cannot deny. The statements of my review are made upon the evidence of others, among whom is Gen. McCLELLAN himself. In a report prepared with all deliberation, Gen. McCLELLAN has charged the President of the United States with violation of his "promise," in withdrawing troops from his command, and has alleged that it frustrated all his plans for impending operations. He has charged the Secretary of War with imposing upon him a line of march and a location of depots which frustrated the plan of the campaign. He has charged his predecessor—no other than the illustrious SCOTT—with "the total absence of a general plan," "the utter disorganization and want of preparation in the Western armies"—and he has made against the Secretary of War the outrageous charge of "doing his best to sacrifice" the Army of the Potomac. These charges are but the gravest specimens of the character of the whole report which, while it exhibits the disingenuousness of the writer, proves even more forcibly his incapacity. Those who, like myself, wept on the field of Malvern Hill, need no apology, if, in a matter in which the destinies of the nation are concerned, they feel that convictions of truth demand to be uttered regardless of personal considerations.

The names of "GALES & SEATON" shall restrain me from any personal allusion to the writer of this gross libel upon my character. If the surviving partner of that once honored firm does not blush to see the pages of a journal, so identified with our national history, and, until recently, so deservedly esteemed, stained with this insulting effusion, he is more to be pitied than the sufferer from that against which no purity of character can shield—unscrupulous political rancor and scurrility.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
J. G. BARNARD,
Brevet Major-General and Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers, U. S. A.

THE VIEWS OF THE SOLDIERS.

The War to be Closed under Abraham Lincoln.

The following earnest and patriotic letter is from a New-Yorker, although he is a private in a Massachusetts regiment, connected with the Army of the Potomac:

IN THE BREASTWORKS
NEAR PETERSBURGH, Va., Oct. 20, 1864.

FRIEND F——: I am in the receipt of papers and political documents, both English and German, advocating the reelection of President LINCOLN, which I have with pleasure distributed to the soldiers connected with the brigade to which I belong. I am very thankful to you for the interest which is manifested in giving us correct reading matter upon the important subject which is at present so intensely agitating the country. Although I was not a supporter of the Republican nominee to the Presidency in 1860 (being then as I am now, a Jeffersonian Democrat), still I believe it to be the solemn duty of every one who sincerely and truly loves his country to do all in his power to sustain the Government and uphold the present Administration in crushing out this internal rebellion. It is true that I have not, in all cases, approved of the policy of those who have charge of affairs at Washington, but I have no doubt of the honesty of purpose actuating Mr. LINCOLN.

The Government, as well as the great mass of the people, at the commencement of our difficulties, were ignorant as to the preparations and strength with which they would be called to contend. The Government then being in different hands, it was impossible for those coming into power to know precisely how to act in the great emergency. Our Executive, in fact the whole North, needed education in more things than *one* to fully comprehend the magnitude of the outbreak which the South had made provision for. And under these circumstances, I could not, for one, impugn the motives or despise the acts of the new Administration merely because they did not belong to the same party, or believe in the same political creed in which I was instructed. And over three years of active service in the field has not caused me to regret the position then held by me. I am perfectly satisfied that we can close the war under ABRAHAM LINCOLN if you will only give us men and sympathy—men to fight the rebels, and sympathy to make us forget, if possible, that there are men at the North who would rob us of our laurels, and who would have us bend our necks to rebels in arms, and grant them, and even propose to them, in face of all our successes, an armistice!

I want you to fight against the Copperheads. Crush them, and by so doing you will greatly encourage the army, and make us perfectly sure of success, and that a speedy one.

Patriotic Letter from Gen. Wool.

The following letter was sent to the Veteran Union Club of this city, but was not received in time to be read at their recent mass meeting:

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1864.

To Messrs. Gerard L. McKenna, A. L. Curtis, Jas. H. Stevens, W. H. Draper:

GENTLEMEN—I thank you for your note of the 27th, and for the honor you would confer upon me.

I am prepared to do whatever patriotism demands to save our country from destruction by treachery, treason and rebellion. If possible, I will be with you at the time specified.

As President JACKSON said, "The Union must and shall be preserved." I have faith in the honesty and integrity of our *people*. I believe that they appreciate the invaluable privileges transmitted by their self-sacrificing, heroic ancestors, and that they will not suffer themselves to be cheated out of their birthright. I know—and the men who claim '*Democratic*' suffrage know—how we cling to old associations. These men think that the old watchwords of *party* will lure the supporters of JACKSON to their rebel standard.

The traitors who have usurped the right to call on *Democrats* to sustain the Chicago platform, must have robbed the grave of "Old Hickory,"—made "jewels" of his bones, for the adornment of "Chivalry,"—else the fleshless arm of the old hero would strike another blow for his country.

Who *are* the men who ask the *Democracy* to vote for GEO. B. McCLELLAN? Are they the men whom we delight to honor? They are VALLANDIGHAM, SAUNDERS, the WOODS, &c., &c., men whom JEFF. DAVIS relies on, men who support his unhallowed cause at home and abroad.

And who is GEO. B. McCLELLAN? A man raised by his Government to the highest military rank, trusted by the President with the command of an army which, led by the "Napoleon" of other days, would have conquered the world. And what did he *do* with that noble army? Did he take Richmond? No, nor did he permit braver, truer men to take it.

He represents the "Sons of Liberty," *alias* the "Knights of the Golden Circle." It has been said that he was a member of the latter order. I have never seen it denied.

Reluctantly we gave up our hopes—slowly our faith—in the "Young Napoleon." Our enemies have shown that he "is not of us."

I hear of men saying *they* will vote for "Little Mac," but not for PENDLETON. He is an *open enemy* of the *Union*. Better an *open* foe than a secret enemy. One cannot be *taken* and the other left. Both must be *left*, and *left* so far behind the honest representatives of a free people that their names shall be henceforth a by-word.

Men who stand, as *they do*, on the Chicago platform, however skillfully they may strive to *evade* it, are not men *to be* trusted by freemen, who hold a

nation in their hands, and decide its fate at the ballot-box.

The "powers that be" may not be all that we could desire, but they will not sell us to JEFF. DAVIS, nor barter our liberty for foreign gold.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
(Signed.) JOHN E. WOOL.

A New Finance Plan—Large Popular Loans by Installments—Greenbacks to be Gradually Withdrawn.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have submitted to the Government a financial combination, which if accepted, will produce the following results:

"Necessarily bring down the price of gold, and consequently reduce the expenses of the Government."

Bring large sums of money into the United States Treasury, without augmenting the national debt.

The President expressed to me personally, "approval of my whole plan and his best wishes." But, as I believe that it is to the interest of the country that a result be arrived at without delay, and that the Government would quicker come to a decision when it is made acquainted with the nation's opinion on this so very important matter, I send you, Messrs. Editors, a copy of my combination, which I trust by reason of the importance of the subject will meet with your consideration.

I am, gentlemen, yours, respectfully,
J. C. BRANDES.

I respectfully submit to the Government of the United States the following remarks:

Something must now be done quite new in a financial point of view, practically possible, and not yet employed in the United States, and which will secure an universal interest. An ordinary subscription for a new loan can find no subscribers, except the banks. The rich American has already plenty of American bonds, and by a new loan his capital will necessarily be diminished, and if he has capital idle, he will not, if he already has a sufficient quantity, invest it again in American bonds; he will not place all his eggs in one basket. The merchant cannot subscribe; he wants all his capital for his business. If a capital of $100,000 was formerly sufficient for his transactions, he needs to-day $300,000, as all duties and prices are augmented. There is also considerable anxiety in the minds of many, repudiation is already pronounced to be possible, and after the next elections, the Government may not only have Republicans and Democrats, but may also find a new party looming up—"Repudiators." On account of the bad state of the currency, there is also no confidence in Europe. Gold must of necessity go up, if the issue of paper money by the Government and the Banks is continued. I have taken the liberty to present myself before you with the object "to bring the price of gold necessarily down, and consequently reduce the expenses." "To bring money and plenty of money in the Treasury without augmenting the national debt." The actual situation is the natural result of the fatal measure, "the issue of paper money"—a measure which has proved fatal to all countries which have had recourse to it. A great portion of the existing paper money must be withdrawn from circulations it must be funded in such a way and upon such terms, that the whole nation will become a subscriber to the new loan; that every one will see that it is to his interest to subscribe; that he will make money by subscribing; that Gold must go down, and his expenses will be reduced and those of the Government also. Rich and poor will hasten to subscribe, and he who has put Gold aside and will not sell to-day will hurry into the market to-morrow with his Gold, for he will understand that it gradually must go down, and that every day he will receive less paper money for it. Nevertheless, the objection may be made, that if the circulating non-interest-bearing paper money is funded, and I take it for granted that about four hundred and fifty millions of them are out, the Government will have to pay twenty-seven millions more a year in interest. Granted, but if you fund it and bring the price of Gold down, these twenty-seven millions will be richly counterbalanced, by more than three hundred millions less for the Government expenses.

But as my combination is based on funding the circulating paper money, I meet with two obstacles—firstly, I must avoid bringing any disturbance in the daily transactions; and secondly, as I deprive the Government of the great resource it has to-day, of printing money whenever it wants it, I must endeavor at the same time to bring large sums of money into the treasury, and I humbly believe I arrive at these results in the following way and by adopting the following measures:

ARTICLE 1.—On the 30th of November the plates of greenbacks will be publicly destroyed, and the Government proclaims that it will make no further issue of paper money.

ART. 2.—For the United States new Popular Loan bearing six per cent. interest in gold, a public subscription will be opened on the first of December, and closed on the 12th of the same month, at the Treasury and Subtreasury Districts and banks throughout the United States, excepting California, where, also, books of subscription will be opened and closed on the same day, as well as in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfort and Hamburgh, but on other terms, and which will hereafter be made known.

ART. 3.—The subscription is destined to fund or consolidate three quarters of the circulating greenbacks if five hundred millions are subscribed, three quarters of the circulating interest-bearing notes of eight hundred millions are subscribed, and if, as undoubtedly will be the case, one thousand millions are subscribed, Congress will decide what amount the Government can accept and in what proportion the subscriptions should be reduced.

ART. 4.—Subscriptions will be received daily in these twelve days, from nine o'clock till two o'clock, and from three to five o'clock.

ART. 5.—The subscriptions for this new popular loan are to be paid in eighteen installments, ten per cent. on subscribing, and further by monthly payments of five per cent., and the last payment, the eighteenth month, also ten per cent.

OBSERVATION TO ARTICLE 5.

If the first installment of ten per cent. is to be paid in from the first to the twelfth of December, the second installment of five per cent. can only be paid in from the 1st to the 15th of February, in reference to reductions, as the vote of Congress must first be obtained. The third installment of five per cent., from the 1st of March to the 15th, and the following fourteen installments of five per cent., always from the 1st of each month to the 15th inclusive, and the last, or the eighteenth installment of ten per cent., also from the 1st to the 15th of the month. By taking subscriptions in this way, every one can and will subscribe, since, according to Article 6, all will see the influence this loan will have on the price of Gold. Every man and woman in the United States, every father, not only for himself and his wife, but also for each of his children, every professional man, every clerk, workman, laborer, all will subscribe, all will see by Article 6 that Gold must go down, and that they will economize on their daily expenses so much that they will realize a much greater sum than the amount of the installments they have to make every month; also, and by the operation of the sinking fund, they will see that their bonds will daily augment in value.

ART. 6.—As only three-fourths of the circulating paper money is to be withdrawn, the first and last installment of ten per cent. goes into the treasury, but the intermediate payments of five per cent. are to be publicly destroyed or burnt at the end of the third or fourth month after they have been paid in, excepting in the months in which interest is deducted, and which is also not needed, as only three-fourths of the circulating paper money is to be destroyed, and the calculations are based on a universal subscription amounting to $500,000,000, and there is only issued about $450,000,000 greenbacks.

OBSERVATION.

The paid in $25,000,000 of the first five per cent. installment, of the 1st to the 15th of February, will consequently be destroyed on the 31st of May or 30th of June, and the installment of five per cent. paid from March 1st to the 15th, is to be destroyed on the 30th of June or 31st of July, and so on, so that the Government will always have three or four installments of five per cent at its disposal; as these installments are renewed every month, and when it destroys one 5 per cent installment, it directly receives the new one, which is becoming due.

Consequently if this universal subscription should only amount to five hundred millions, the Government will receive during the first six months after the subscription has been closed and can dispose of—firstly, the first ten per cent installment of $50,000,000, and which belongs to the Treasury; and secondly, by four installments of five per cent each, $100,000,000, as a new installment when one is to be destroyed is already entered; but to these amounts are to be added the produce of article 14, which I calculate will amount to $125,000,000—total, $275,000,000; and I really doubt that any loan issued in the ordinary shape, could produce such a result.

After six months the Treasury will again receive, when interest is to be deducted, (Article 12) about $19,000,000, and when for the second time interest is to be deducted, about $13,000,000, and when the last installment of 10 per cent is due and which all goes into the Treasury, $32,000,000.

ART. 7.—Nobody can subscribe for more than for one person or one amount, with the exception of manufacturers, farmers and others who have many persons in their employ, and who, to avoid disturbing them, can hand in a list with the name of each subscriber and the amount he will subscribe for, from 3 to 5 o'clock during the twelve days the subscription is open, and they will receive the following day at the same hours the certificates for each subscription.

OBSERVATION.

I have made this condition, as it will be seen by Article 14 that small bonds will always be in greater demand than large ones, and so as to prevent persons who subscribe for $20,000 from demanding two hundred $100 bonds, and for such other reasons as I will give verbally.

ART. 8.—Persons who subscribe for more than $30,000, may stipulate how they will have their bonds divided, but they cannot obtain under $500 bonds.

ART. 9.—Banks who are willing to receive subscriptions without claiming a commission, their subscriptions for their own accounts of under one million will, as compensation, not be subject to any reduction.

ART. 10.—Subscriptions are taken for $50, $100, $200, etc., always by fifties or hundreds.

ART. 11.—Subscriptions under and including $500 will not be subject to any reduction, whatever amount will be subscribed.

OBSERVATIONS.

As there constantly will be persons in the market who wish to profit by the advantages given to those who will pay up directly the whole subscription, and as that can be done every month from the 15th to the 30th, and as also there will be rather small sums idle than large ones, small subscriptions will always be in greater demand and obtain higher premiums on the exchanges.

ART. 12.—Interest runs from the 1st of January, and on the 1st of July is deducted from the payments of the installment due of 5 per cent., the interest at 6 per cent. on the paid-in 40 per cent., so that the subscriber of $100 who comes to pay $5, has only to pay $3 80, and the same for the following terms when interest is due. In the month when interest is due the 5 per cent. installment is not to be destroyed, since to fund three-fourths of the circulating $450,000,000 Greenbacks, only $338,000,000 are required, and consequently it will be sufficient to destroy thirteen of the 5 per cent. installments.

ART. 13.—Each subscriber who has not paid up his installments to the 15th of each month, will have to pay one month's interest at 6 per cent. in Gold.

ART. 14.—And which shows how I bring money in the treasury. To subscribers who pay up at once the following advantages are allowed; and I presume that in consequence of the following conditions, at least a quarter will be paid in during the first three or four months. Firstly, for each month a subscriber pays up easily his installments, an interest of 6 per cent. in gold, calculated to 200, is allowed, and which obtains for those who after the first two installments pay up their whole subscription, a deduction of about $8 on a $100 subscription. Secondly, the interest of the eighteen months will be directly deducted at their option. Gold calculated for the first six months at 200, next six months at 175, for the last six months at 150.

OBSERVATION.

In consequence of these advantages there can be no doubt many subscribers will constantly pay up easily their installments, and a larger amount than I calculate come into the Treasury.

SINKING FUND.

As guarantee for this loan a sinking fund should be founded in the following manner:

From January 1, 1861, an additional tax of 10 per cent. is added to all taxes and duties over $1, and as gold is going down and all prices will consequently be reduced and the sinking fund will augment the value of these new bonds, of which everybody will be a holder, all will willingly pay this additional tax.

As soon as the Treasury has received $100,000 of this additional tax of 10 per cent., it pays them to the sinking fund, which directly will have to buy at the exchange for this amount of these new bonds, and as duties and taxes amount to almost $300,000,000 a year, the sinking fund will receive from the Treasury about $30,000,000 a year, and will consequently have to buy every month for more than $2,000,000, which necessarily will maintain the price of these new bonds. It is only the first year the sinking fund will have to buy only for the sum of $30,000,000. The following year it will have to buy also for the interest of the $30,000,000 received the first year. Consequently, for $31,000,000, $800,000, and even more, as interest, has been constantly running, and thus gradually the sinking fund will absorb the whole loan in a lapse of eleven or twelve years.

ANSWER TO OBJECTIONS WHICH MAY BE MADE.

It may be objected that I do not take in consideration the actual situation, that the country has an enormous debt, that the deficit is already very great and will daily be augmented, and that even peace restored the revenues will for several years not cover the expenses, and that it finally must come to a crash. I believe, without being an optimist, that those who judge in this way make a total mistake. In all countries, in cases of emergencies, in time of war and revolution, great national debts have been created, but bankruptcy and ruin have not always been the consequence. Have not France and England during many years constantly increased their debts; even up to this day England has only succeeded, and in the last year, on the paper to join the two ends. It is only by calculating the daily issued Exchequer Bonds, or the floating debt as a revenue, that the expenses and the revenues are balanced. And has France not, since 1830, constantly had a deficit? Who speaks of bankruptcy with regard to these countries? And, even if America has a national debt of $4,000,000,000, with its immense resources, could it not pay the yearly interest of $200,000,000? A regular system of taxation is only to be established, and by augmenting the taxes of only five articles, and without that this augmentation will be of no burden to the nation, it will have a revenue sufficient to pay all the interest due, as well as by diminishing other taxes, they will produce three times as much as now. Crash—bankruptcy must be totally out of question. Who will profit by it? Who have the poor to work for when the rich is ruined. Are not all the banks holders of United States bonds? Will not the whole country be ruined? And if my plan is adopted the situation will certainly be improved and the coming deficits diminished.

Another objection which I have to meet with—What will be the final result for the Treasury? What amount will be received by it? As nobody can deny that, when I destroy three-quarters of the circulating greenbacks I bring gold down, and also the prices of all articles of which the Government is the principal consumer and purchaser, the Treasury will at least, in the coming year, make an economy of three or four hundred millions in *its expenses*; then, next, if the subscription even should only produce $500,000,000, it will—when the whole transaction is liquidated, at the end of twenty-one months—have received (as it has only to destroy three-quarters of $450,000,000) 162,000,000; but, moreover, during the first five months after the closing of the subscription, it will have had at its disposal the first installment of ten per cent. $50,000,000

The three installments of five per cent	75,000,000
And I believe with the allowed advantages	150,000,000
Will, during the first five months	$275,000,000

certainly be paid up; and I really very much doubt that any loan issued in another shape will produce such a sum. But what will be the result if more than $500,000,000 are subscribed. But I expect still another objection—by throwing $500,000,000 bonds on the market these and other bonds must go down, and that they never will give any profit. But I believe this objection is also erroneous. If these bonds do not come in the market other bonds will come, and who will deny that those who subscribe do not do so in view of selling them with a premium. On the contrary, the bond issued, if my combination is adopted, one thousand, and many thousands, of them will never come into the market; many will keep and conserve them as a real investment; the father who subscribed for his child will not sell it, but conserve it, and so thousands of others will do.

But as my combination, as nobody can deny, must necessarily effect a fall of gold, if gold goes up and bonds and stocks also, do the latter not in reality go down? And if gold goes down and stocks and bonds also go down, do they not go up? A bond quoted $100, when gold is 250, is in reality only worth in gold, $40 quoted 80 and gold 150, $53 50, so that if it goes down in greenbacks $20, it will go up in gold $13 50. I believe everybody will be satisfied with such a fall.

Speculation will throw itself upon those bonds as well as upon all others which appear in the market. Those who do not believe in the success of the subscription will sell, those who believe that a reduction will take place will buy. Who is right? The future will decide. But if I should make a mistake, if this almost universal subscription should only produce $500,000,000, it will not give total satisfaction to the wants of the Treasury. If the Government wants more money, where is it to find it?

In this case, what will prevent the Government in ten or twelve months to open a new subscription for a similar popular loan, and the public, who will then have taken a taste to this style of subscriptions, will the second time subscribe more eagerly than the first, as they have always done in Europe.

But what will be the currency if greenbacks are destroyed? What else than gold? There is enough gold in the country, and when the price goes down, it will soon again appear in the market, as already observed, and by the subscription in California and Europe I will also bring gold in the country.

And if gold is brought down to almost par, will not the remaining $125,000,000 of greenbacks represent the same value in gold as $500,000,000 of greenbacks if gold goes up to 300, and as it undoubtedly will?

CONCLUSION.

I do not pretend, with my combination, to provide for the coming year, but I certainly improve highly the situation.

No. 1. By bringing the price of gold down, I will at least diminish the deficit of the coming year by $300,000,000@$400,000,000.

No. 2. During the first six months after the subscription is closed, the Government will have at its disposition the large sum of about $275,000,000—that is, if the subscription amounts to only $500,000,000 in the United States and in Europe; but what will it have, if it is more—and the Government can consequently avoid, during the same period, to increase the national debt, which it is now forced to do, as its receipts do not cover its expenses.

No. 3. When Congress next meets, the Government will not be in the sad position of being compelled to acknowledge that the last amounts of loans authorized by Congress have not been taken up, but will come with its handful of subscriptions, and will ask, "What amount of these subscriptions shall we take?" And finally, when gold is down, the people can much easier pay the heavy taxes, and they will consequently enter quicker and regular.

How the subscriptions can be taken in a simple way and easily controlled, and how the certificates are to be issued, I will give you verbally.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 5, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81...R.	107⅜
12,000	do.	107¼
15,000	U.S.6s, '81...C.	106⅞
2,000	do.	106⅝
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s.R.	100
20,000	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	100⅜
30,000	do. new iss.	100⅜
1,500	do.	100⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, '74..C. Indorsed	95
5,000	U. S. 10-40s..C.	94¼
500	do.	95
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 N. April & Oct.	107⅛
2,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅜
5,000	Mo. State 6s, iss. to Pac. R.	67
500	Cal. St. 6s	150
100	Ill. C. 6's, '79	102
70,000	O. & M. Cer.	40
20,000	do.	39⅜
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s.	108
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	97
3,000	Cl. & To.S.F.B.	108
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L.G.	88
50	Ocean Bank	90
700	Canton Co.	34⅜
100	Del.&Hud.C.Co.	205
10,000	Am. Gold	237½
10,000	do.	238
1,000	do.	238¼
10,000	do.	239
100	Cen. Coal Co.	56¼
50	do.	56
100	Wyom.V. Coal	40
100	do.	35
100	Copake Iron M.	4
500	Smith Parm. Gold.	8
1500	Cum. Coal Pr.	52¾
200	Mar. Mining Co.	36½
1000	do.	36¾
400	do. ...b10	37
100	do. ...b5	37
25	Pac. M. S. C.	310

500	Erie Railway	102
2500	do.	101⅝
100	Erie R. Pref.	105
10	Hud. Riv. R.	124
300	do.	123
10	Sixth-av. R.	118
25	Reading R.	139
500	do.	138½
1500	do.	137
400	Cleve & Tol.	114
15	Chic. & Alt. R.	86
100	Mich. Cen. R.	130
100	do.	131
200	M. S. & N. I.	74⅛
200	do.	74⅜
400	do.	75
400	do.	75⅛
100	do.	75⅝
2000	do.	75⅜
200	do.	76
36	Panama R.	270
100	Ill. Cen. R.	129
200	do.	129⅛
500	do.	129⅜
400	do.	130
500	Cleve. & Pitts.	109
200	do.	108⅜
6	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	170
300	Chi. & N. W.	45
200	do.	45⅜
800	do.	45⅛
300	Chi. & N.W.Pref.	83
1500	do.	83⅜
50	do.	84
300	do.	83⅜
1200	Chi. & R. I. R.	102⅜
500	do.	102⅜
300	C. B. & Q. R.	119
200	M. & P.Du C.R.	53⅜
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅛
1000	do.	105
100	do. ...b10	105⅜
100	do. ...b10	105⅛
600	N. Y. Cen.	128

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$1,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	40	300	Cleve. & Pitts.	107⅜
15,000	do.	40⅛	600	do.	107⅛
10,000	do.	41	400	Chi. & R. I. R.	102
50,000	do. ...s3	41	400	Chi. & N. W. R.	45¾
30,000	do.	42	300	do. ...s3	45⅝
400	Erie R.	101⅜	200	do.	45⅝
300	do. ...s3	101⅜	300	do. ...b3	46
200	do. ...c	101⅜	100	do. ...s3	45¾
700	do.	101½	300	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	83½
200	do. ...c	101¼	100	do.	83⅜
200	do. ...s5	101½	200	do. ...b10	83¼
200	do.	101⅝	600	do. ...b3	83⅜
100	Hudson R. R.	123	300	P. F. W. & C.	105
100	do. ...b10	123½	200	do.	105¼
500	do. ...b30	125	500	do.	105⅛
200	Reading R.	137	200	do. ...s3	105⅜
200	do. ...b3	137	200	do.	105⅜
200	do. ...b3	137¼	200	do. ...s3	105⅝
200	do. ...b5	137¼	200	do. ...b3	105¾
100	M. S. & N. I. ...b3	75	200	Canton Co.	35
100	do. ...s3	75	100	Cum. Coal ...b3	53
200	do.	75	50	Quick. Min.	83¾
400	do.	75¼	100	do. ...s3	83⅛
200	do. ...s3	75½	100	Mariposa Min. ...s3	37⅜
300	do. ...b10	75½	200	do.	37⅝
800	do.	75¼	200	do. ...b3	37¾
500	do. ...b3	75⅜	200	do.	37¾
100	Ill. Cen. R. ...s3	129½	300	do. ...b3	38

EVENING EXCHANGE.

$60,000	Amer. Gold ...s3	243	300	Reading R. ...b3	137⅝
10,000	do.	243	200	do.	137
10,000	do.	243	100	M. S. & N. I.	76¼
10,000	do.	242⅝	200	do.	76½
5,000	O. & M. Cer.	42	1800	do. ...s3	76¼
40,000	do.	41⅛	100	do. ...b3	76½
5,000	do.	41¼	100	Ill. Cen. R. ...s3	129⅝
10,000	do. ...b3	41⅜	100	do.	129½
1100	Erie R.	102	100	do.	129¼
100	do. ...b3	102	200	Clev. & Tol. ...s3	113½
200	do. ...b3	101⅞	350	do.	114
1000	do.	101¾	100	Rock Island	102¾
200	do.	101⅝	200	do. ...s3	102⅝
1300	do.	101⅝	200	do.	103
300	do. ...s3	101⅜	100	do. ...s3	103
200	do.	101½	200	Chic. & N. W.	46⅜
1100	do.	101⅝	200	do. ...s3	47
500	do. ...b3	101⅝	300	do.	47
100	Hudson R. R.	124	100	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	83¾
300	do. ...s30	124	200	do.	84
500	do. ...b30	125	600	P.Ft.W.&C.	105⅛
400	do.	122¾	100	do.	105⅜
100	do. ...s60	122½	100	Mar. Min. Co.	37½

Stocks yielded a little after the call. Gold sold up to 244⅛, and stood, at close of report, about 243¾.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—A. M.

The Foreign Trade of the past week was very light in the Import entries, and on a moderate average in the Export clearances of Domestic Produce. The payments of Gold Interest from the Treasury Department on the Public Debt were unusually large, a good portion of the 1st November Coupons on the 5-20 Loan being collected for Foreign holders. This operation increased the demand for Sight Bills on Europe, paid for with the Gold thus drawn from the Treasury, and also the export movement of Gold itself. The speculations in the Gold Room were quite active and generally upward through the week, and while on the large advance in price, some very heavy sales were made by actual holders, producing at one time a fall from 250 to 226 ⅌ cent., the movement was again carried up at the close of the week to 244 ⅌ cent.

The Stock Exchange also continued the rise inaugurated near the close of the previous week. It was partially checked on Wednesday by a turn in the Money Market less favorable to free loans to the Brokers, but as this apprehension passed away in a day or two, the Railways on Saturday were again firm, and the Government Stocks in demand. After the Presidential Election is concluded to-morrow, it seems probable that outside operators will feel more disposed to enter the market. Thus far speculation is mainly confined to the members of the regular and open Stock Boards.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 5th of November, instant, by our weekly statements,

Amount to	$190,272,645
Against, 1863, (monthly)	150,390,359
Increase to date	$31,882,286

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, amount, from 1st January to 2d November, to

November, to	$185,585,519
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)	149,687,257
Increase to date	$35,898,262

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York, from 1st January to 5th November,

amounts to	$39,265,000
Against same time, 1863	39,834,000
Decrease to date	$569,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specially pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to

the 5th November, amount to	$60,813,272
Against same time, 1863	49,668,916
Increase at New-York alone	$11,144,356

NATIONAL BANKS—OCTOBER QUARTER.

Loans and discounts	$93,238,687
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	2,202,318
Expense account	1,021,569
Remittances and other cash items	7,640,169
Due from national banks	19,965,720
Due from other banks	14,051,396
United States Securities	108,064,496
Bills of other Banks	4,687,727
Specie and other lawful money	44,801,497
Other items	1,434,643
Aggregate	$297,108,195
Capital stock paid in	$86,782,802
Surplus fund	2,010,286
Notes in circulation	45,260,504
Deposits	131,645,820
Dividends unpaid	520,715
Due to National banks	20,145,449
Due to other banks	14,716,934
Profits	5,982,392
Other items	43,289
Aggregate	$297,108,195

The following shows the exports of Treasure during the first nine months of the year from San Francisco, giving the destination of same to the different countries:

To	1864.	1863.	1862.	1861.
England	$28,364,670	$21,295,851	$7,587,073	$2,579,134
New-York	8,745,277	7,382,827	19,469,192	24,842,317
China	5,813,298	2,645,874	1,952,160	2,738,478
Panama	277,382	1,411,396	342,566	263,859
Miscellan	571,832	253,204	289,896	28,218
Total	$43,732,359	$33,589,052	$29,638,181	$30,452,006

We publish in another place a communication in favor of a new plan of conducting the Federal Loans. The author is said to have some experience in the finances of the European (Continental) States. We dissent from some of his views of the subject, but, by request, yield him the necessary space for his own full explanations of the new plan.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	220@250@226@243¾
U. S. 6 ⅌ cents., 5-20 years	107⅛@100¾ ex div.
New-York Central	121@127¾
New-York and Erie	97¾@107@101⅝
Erie Preferred Shares	104@105
Rock Island	97¾@103
Michigan Southern	71⅛@76⅜
Michigan Central	128¾@131
Toledo	112@113
Illinois Central	127¼@129⅝
Hudson River	122¼@122¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	103¾@108
Fort Wayne and Chicago	104@105⅝
Chicago and North Western	44½@47
Almaden Quicksilver	82@84
Mariposa Gold	33¾@37½
Cumberland	53¼@52⅝
Reading	133@137

The Gold Room was advanced on Saturday to 3@5 ⅌ cent., under the influence of the larger export demand of the week. The various steamers sailing for Europe took out $1,569,890, making, with the previous shipments by the *Scotia* on Wednesday and the *City of Cork* on Friday, $2,296,690 for the week. The receipts from California are $409,000. As the shipments of the week are scarcely equal to the gold disbursements from the Treasury Office, they have not perceptibly diminished the free supply in the gold room for cash delivery. On the other hand it is boasted that the combination of speculators to advance the price is quite equal to the work of carrying all that offers, though their banking facilities for doing so any longer than they keep the market up by their own manipulations are not so apparent. The sales of the day ranged 237½@244 per cent.

There was a strong market for Stocks at the First (and only Saturday) Board, and the Railways were even higher on the Street after the adjournment. At 3 o'clock the following quotations were made, as compared with the close on Friday afternoon:

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¼	106⅞	Mich. Southern	73⅝	77
U. S. 5-20's	100⅜	100⅞	Illinois Cen	128⅜	130
N. Y. Central	127	127⅜	Pittsburgh	105⅛	108
Erie	100⅜	102⅜	Fort Wayne	104	106
Erie Preferred	103	105	Rock Island	100⅜	102
Hudson	122	123⅜	Reading	134⅜	137
Canton	34⅜	35	Quicksilver	83	84
Treas. Cer., new	95	95	Cum'land Coal	52⅛	52⅞
Northwest	44⅜	46	Mariposa	36⅛	37⅜
Ohio & M. Certfs	39⅛	42	N. West Pref	81⅜	84

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants	112	Bank of N. H.	102
American	137	Metropolitan	112
Butchers & Drovers	130	Shoe and Leather	99
National	102	Corn Exchange	102½
State of New-York	112	Marine	150
Commerce	100	Commonwealth	100
Ocean	90	Import. & Traders'	100
American Exchange	118		

And the following bids for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	105	Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105	Illinois Cen	119
N. Y. Cen. Real Es	107	Alt. & T. H. 1sts	105
N. Y. C. 6s, subscript	109	Al. & T. H. 2ds. Pref.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	117	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	106½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	128	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	97½
Erie 4ths, '80	112	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	97
Erie 5ths, '88	110	Tol. & Wab. ext	100
Buff., N. Y. & E., '77	106	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	109
Hudson R. 2ds S. F	118	Chic. & Tol. S. F	108
Harlem 1sts, '69 & '73	110	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	115½
Harlem, 3ds '68	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. Cen., '69 and '72	120	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 3ds	91
Mich. new, '82	125	Miss. & Mo. L. G	66
Chi., B. & Quincy	122	Chi. & Alt 1sts	106½
Mich. S. 2ds	105	At. & G. W	95

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $1,360,879, against $3,759,788 the corresponding week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,391,398, against $3,240,567 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $2,297,000, against $612,000 same week in 1863. The Customs for the week are $775,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5—6 P. M.

Receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last: 29 bbls. Ashes, 19,629 bbls. Flour, 2,320 bbls. and 1,060 bags Corn Meal, 31,920 bush. Wheat, 1,060 bush. Corn, 59,543 bush. Oats, 7,751 bush. Rye, 2,617 packs. Provisions, and 317 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue scarce and quiet, at $11 50@$11 75 for Pots, and $12 75@$13 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull, being held much higher, including Java at 50c.@52½c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo at 43c.@45c.; Rio at 41c.@46c.; St. Domingo at 40c.@42c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Continues in limited request at irregular prices; Middling, $1 25@$1 27 ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 470 bales.

FISH—The main inquiry has been for Dry Cod, at $7 75@$8 50 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16; No. 2 Mackerel at $13 25@$13 75, and No. 3 Mackerel at $11@$11 25 ⅌ bbl.; and Scaled Herring at 53c.@55c. ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, at an advance of 10c.@15c. ⅌ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 16,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 60@$9 90; poor to choice Extra State at $10@$10 50, chiefly $10 20@$10 25; and for November, December and January delivery, $10 50@$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, $10 95@$11 25 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 60	@$9 90
Extra State	10 00	@10 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 15	@13 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g brands	10 95	@11 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 25	@13 25
Extra Genesee	10 55	@13 25
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is doing better to-day; sales since our last 750 bbls., at $10 90@$11 90 for poor to good, and $12@$15 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phoenix Mills, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is improving; sales 400 bbls. Extra at $10 20@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited demand, including fine and superfine, at $8 25@$9 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. Corn Meal is in more demand and firmer; sales 600 bbls. Caloric at $8 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate demand at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. Sales 32,500 bushels, including Amber Western (nominally) at $2 45; Red Western at $2 35@$2 40; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 28@$2 39; Milwaukee Club at $2 25; Chicago Spring at $2 15@$2 20; Corn is in more demand at firmer prices; sales since our last, 42,500 bushels, at $1 66@$1 67 for Mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Oats are in demand and buoyant. We quote Canada at 87c.@88c.; Western at 90c.@91½c.; State at 89c.@90c., cash, ⅌ bushel. Sales were also made of 4,000 bushels Barley at $1 94 for Canada East. Rye continues dull and heavy at $1 50@$1 52½ ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in request and steady, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand, at 15c.@25c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 25c.@52½c. for new ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, 24,326 hides; sales, 14,400 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEIKEL & WEIDEMEYER, 5,200 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 32c.@34c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 California, 22 lbs., part 30c., cash, usual selection; 1,800 Laguayra, 23 lbs., on private terms; 500 wet salted Buenos Ayres, 50 lbs., on private terms; 800 wet salted New-Orleans, 65 lbs., on private terms; 4,300 City Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Western Slaughter, 50 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 621,600 dry Hides, 16,200 wet salted do., and 1,150 bales East India Hides. The stock consists of 282,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c., 64,000 Rio Grande, 106,000 California, &c., 69,000 Orinoco, 11,000 Porto Cabello, &c., 1,700 Maracaibo, 11,500 Aspinwall and San Juan, 2,000 Vera Cruz and Mexican, 16,500 Tampico and Matamoras, 4,500 Savanilla, &c., 2,000 Maranham and Para, 3,900 Bahia and Pernambuco, 1,000 West Indies, 1,500 East Indies, &c., 45,000 African Kips, 1,150 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 16,200 Wet salted California.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs HULL & Co. review thus: "For Hemlock Sole there has prevailed an active demand, especially during the latter part of the week, and the sales have been larger than for some time past. The inquiry is general from manufacturers and dealers from both East and West, a fair representation from each section having been personally in the Swamp, while, as usual, a large share of the business done is on orders. Prices during the week have advanced fully 1c.@1½c. from the lowest point of last week, and the market closes very firm, with the tendency strongly upward. From the tanneries the receipts have been up to the average of the past few months, but they are largely exceeded by the sales, leaving the stock much reduced. There is still a fair supply of the more common grades of Leather in the market, but the better descriptions, especially heavy-weights, are scarce and much sought after. In Oak Sole there is not so much activity as in Hemlock, the demand, however, is fair, and prices are firm. Upper in the Rough is in fair request, at about quoted rates." We quote: *Sole*—Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 46c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 48c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 48c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 54c.@56c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 56c.@60c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 35c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 36½c.@38c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 34½c.@35½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 36c.@36½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 36½c.@37c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 32½c.@33½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 35c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 35c.@35½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and Buenos Ayres, Damaged, all weights, 31c.@33c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor, all weights, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in Rough, 35c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, 45c.@50c., cash ⅌ lb. Week's receipts of Sole, 38,000 sides.

LUMBER—The principal demand has been for Eastern Spruce and Pine at $23@$25.

METALS—Have been in rather more demand, including Refined Ingot Copper at 48c.@49c. ⅌ lb.; Scotch Pig Iron at $63@$65, and No. 1 American do. at $63@$64 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead at 15c.@15½c.; Cut Nails at 9½c.@10c.; Spelter at 14c.@14¼c., and Straits Tin at 59c.@60c. ⅌ lb.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and has advanced materially. Sales, to-day, 5,500 bbls., at $40 75@$42 50 cash and regular way, closing at $42 for New Mess, cash, and $39 50@$40 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, $41 for Thin Mess, and $38 50@$39 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 16½c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 17½c.@21c. for Hams; sales 270 pkgs. 600 boxes Bacon were sold at $18 for Cumberland Middles, deliverable in January and February, $19 for Long Rib and Long Cut Hams, and $19½ for Long Clear, same delivery. Lard is dearer; sales 3,500 tcs. and bbls., at 21½c.@23½c. for poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. New Beef is in brisk demand at $22@$23 50 for Extra Mess, $20@$20 50 for Plain Mess, ⅌ bbl.; sales 650 bbls.; also, 4,200 bbls., to arrive, part plain Mess, for all November delivery, at $20. Butter is in fair demand, closing at 42c.@55c. for poor to prime State, and 34c.@45c. for Western ⅌ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 15c.@25c., the latter for very choice, ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Goat continue in moderate request at late rates, but manufacturers decline buying at the increased currency price demanded by most holders. Sales are few and unimportant. For Deer the inquiry continues very languid, and transactions are extremely hard to effect at any price holders are willing to accept. The stock is large and gradually accumulating.

SUGARS—Have been rather more sought after at buoyant prices. Sales since our last 745 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 17c.@22½c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars have been in request, at 24½c.@27½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 200,000 lbs., at 17¾@18½c. ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good demand, and 935 hhds. have been sold at 12½c.@43c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 72½@$1 74 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet, with 388 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included only 600 tcs. Beef at 1s. 6d.; 150 tons Oil Cake and Tallow at 7s. 6d.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1864, 1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, McCool, Chipp, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—9.

The minutes of the meetings held October twentieth and twenty-fourth were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Petition of the Managers of the Magdalen Asylum for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Long—
Petition of William G. Ward and others, in relation to extra fare charged by the Third-avenue Railroad Company.
Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of the Methodist Church in Twenty-fourth-street for relief from assessment.
Which was referred to Committee on Assessments.

By Alderman Ryers—
Petition of the American Telegraph Company, for permission to construct a dock for the protection of their cable crossing the Hudson River.
Whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the American Telegraph Company be and are hereby authorized and permitted to construct a dock from the bulkhead at the foot of Fifteenth-street, North River, outwardly to the exterior line of poles or other wires, as the more effectual protection of their telegraph cable which crosses the Hudson River at that point may require; the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.

By the President—
Petition of Public Sexton, for increased compensation.
Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

By the President—
Petition of the Colored Home for a donation.
Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That a free drinking-hydrant be placed in Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues forthwith, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That a free drinking-hydrant be placed on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between Seventh-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.
Which was adopted.

By the President—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Francis J. Twomey, for the sum of four hundred and fifty dollars; also, in favor of E. W. Taylor for the sum of four hundred dollars; also, in favor of William Hitchner for the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars; also, in favor of G. A. Valentine for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars; also, in favor of Charles F. Reed, J. W. M. Lynch, Patrick Gwin and Thomas Filender, each for the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for extra service rendered to the Committee on Alms-house Department; Astor & Sehiver Assessments, Cleaning Streets, Croton Aqueduct, Ferries, Finance, Fire Department, Lamps and Gas, Lewis & Placer, Sewer Department, Markets, National Affairs, Ordinances, Police, Printing and Advertising, Public Health, Public Buildings, Repairs, Supplies, Roads, Railroads, Salaries of Officers, Sewers, Streets, Wharves, Piers and Slips, Joint Committee on Account and Taxes, for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; also, in favor of R. N. Parker, John Renigan, J. P. Smith, William Walsh and Anthony Kinnan, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each, for extra service rendered to the above-mentioned committees for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and charge the amount to the account of the city contingencies or any other appropriation or appropriations having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman McKnight—
Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Alexander T. Stewart and Company, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and fifty cents, for gloves and crape furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Alderman Mitchell; also, in favor of A. and R. F. Conklin, for the sum of ninety-four dollars and fifty cents, for coaches furnished for the funeral above-mentioned.
Which was laid over.

By Ald. Fox—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Venice L. Cornell to place a sign in front of his place of business, No. 225 Fulton-st., said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By the President—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. A Johnson to erect a shutter box in front of her premises, Nos. 358 and 360 Canal-st., said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By the same—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Baker & Vail to receive and deliver goods on the sidewalk in front of their own premises, Nos. 172 and 174 Reade-st., the permission hereby given to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Ottiwell—
Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Mrs. John Rickens to keep a show case in front of her premises, number eight hundred and sixty-nine Broadway, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure a steam engine for Engine Company number thirty-five, at a cost not to exceed three thousand five hundred dollars.
Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

By the President—
Resolved, That Hoboken-street, from West to Washington-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, the property owners to pay one-half of the cost and the City the remaining half, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be regraded and curb and gutter-stone set and reset, and a space, four feet wide, be flagged through the middle of the said walks of the same, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefore be adopted, and all authority heretofore granted to individuals or corporations to perform such work, is hereby repealed.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That curb and gutter-stone be set and the sidewalks flagged a space of four feet wide through the middle of the same on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—
Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Antoine Kronun to exhibit goods in front of his premises, number five hundred and eleven Eight-avenue, provided they do not interfere with the public thoroughfare, said permission to continue only during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hardy—
Bill of C. S. Grafula for music furnished on the occasion of the funeral of the late Colonel Grover, whereupon he presented the following resolution:
Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of C. S. Grafula for the sum of two hundred and ninety dollars, in payment of the annexed bill for music furnished at the funeral of Colonel Grover.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Fox—
Resolved, That a gas-lamp be placed and lighted on the corner of Mott and Spring streets, opposite number thirty in Spring-street, forthwith, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was adopted.

By Alderman Long—
Resolved, That One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues, be regulated and graded, and the curb and gutter stones set where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.
Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Masterson—
Resolved, That the actual opening of Eighty-third street, from Broadway to the Hudson River, as confirmed by the Supreme Court, be fixed for the first day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.
Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Farley—
Resolved, That curb and gutter stones be set and reset where necessary, and the sidewalks flagged and reflagged where necessary, a space four feet wide, on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues, under such directions as shall be given by the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was laid over.

By Alderman Ryers—
Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to fit up the cellar of Engine Company number forty-eight, similar in all respects to that of Engine Company number twenty-four, the same to be done forthwith.
Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Alderman Jeremiah—
Resolved, That the election poll of the Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward, be held at number eight Stuyvesant-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was adopted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report concurring to raise or rebuild the basins and culverts on Eleventh-avenue, from Fourteenth to Twenty-sixth street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report concurring to pay William McDonald for expenses incurred in interring remains of Col. H. F. O'Brien.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers, presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, near First avenue.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers, presented a report concurring to build a sewer in Eighty-second-street, to and through First-avenue to Seventy-ninth-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report to build a sewer in Madison-street, between Scammel and Jackson-street.
Which was laid over.

The Committee on Assessments, presented a report to refund amount of illegal assessment to Patrick Brennan levied against his property on the corner of Eighty-fourth-street and Broadway.
Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner relative to notice received from the New-York Gas Light Company.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and grading First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninetieth streets.
Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner transmitting apportionment of assessment for regulating and curbing First-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Ninetieth streets.
Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting the following ordinance, to prevent large vans covered with advertisements perambulating the streets.

AN ORDINANCE

TO REGULATE THE SIZE OF ADVERTISING CARS OR VANS.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to drive through the streets or public places of the city of New-York any car, van or vehicle drawn by one or more horses, in which any device, show-bill or play card, printed or painted shall be displayed of a greater size than six feet in height, six feet in width and twelve feet in length, nor shall any car vans or vehicle for advertising purposes of greater size than as above prescribed stand in the street or public place of said city under the penalty of ten dollars for each offence to be collected of the owner or owners, or of the driver of such car van or vehicle that shall be drawn or shall stand as aforesaid.

Section 2. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.
Which was referred to committee on ordinances.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the poll of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward be held at James Thompson's, number two hundred and fifty-two Avenue B, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that gas mains be laid in One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and lamps placed therein.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution that permission be given to George Bush to receive and deliver goods in front of his premises, numbers one hundred and seven and one hundred and nine Rivington-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to Thomas Lynch to keep a stand on the sidewalk, opposite premises number five Fulton-street, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that permission be given to J. J. Thais to place a pole in front of his premises, number twenty-three Chambers-street, such permission to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.
Which was concurred in.

Resolution that a receiving basin and culvert be built on the south side of Twenty-third-street about four hundred feet west of Tenth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.
Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to place two gas lamps in front of the evening school of Ward School number Forty-nine, in Thirty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.
Which was referred to Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Johnson for the sum of four hundred and one dollars and seventy-three cents, to be in full payment for materials furnished for building house for Engine Company number Thirty-one, in Canal-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to any appropriation having an unexpended balance sufficient to pay the same.
Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause all necessary repairs to be made to steam engine of Engine Company number Five, forthwith.
Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Fox moved to discharge Committee on Lands and Places from consideration of a resolution in relation to assigning Hamilton-square as a parade-ground for the city militia.
Which was carried.
He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Lands and Places.
Which was carried.
Subsequently the above reference was reconsidered, and the paper referred to the Special Committee on Parade Grounds.
Alderman Masterson moved to discharge the Committee on Fire Department from the further consideration of a communication from His Honor the Mayor, in relation to the condition of the fire telegraph apparatus of this city.
Which was carried.
He then moved a reference of the paper to the Committee on Finance.
Which was also carried.
Alderman Masterson here moved a call of the house.
Which was ordered.
When the following members answered to their names, Aldermen Fox, The President, Chipp, Jeremiah, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—8.
A quorum not being present, the President declared the Board adjourned until Monday next, seventh instant, at one o'clock, P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY, Nov. 3, 1864, 2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their chamber, number seventeen City Hall.

Present—James Hayes, Esq., President, Councilmen Jayce, Schaefer—3.

A quorum not answering to their names on the call of the roll, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned till Monday, November seven, at two o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 14, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.
STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 45 CEDAR-ST., New-York City.
WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.
S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

ORDNANCE AND NAVY AGENTS—vouchers purchased or collected by WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE, No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on or addressing with letters BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

MILLINERY.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE KEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE
You can undoubtedly purchase the cheapest goods in the city. We sell cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces.
Our stock of Felt and Beaver Bloomers cannot be equaled. Call.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

ALL THIS WEEK.—GREAT REDUCTION IN Prices. The entire stock of Fall and Winter MILLINERY will be sold regardless of cost of importation. Also, Jockey and Turban hat, at SIMMONS', No. 63 Broadway.

STABLE ROOM TO LET.—ROOM FOR TWO horses and one carriage, in stable No. 47 East 15th-st. Inquire on the premises.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 7, 1864

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SENECA INDIANS. TRAINED DOGS, COM. NUTT, FAT GIRL, GIANTS, DWARFS, at all hours. DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENTS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—FANCHON THE CRICKET.

WINTER GARDEN—PAUL PRY—MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE—AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—FOLLIES OF A NIGHT—MY WIFE'S MAID.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, (Niblo's Saloon)—Every Tuesday and Saturday Evening.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

HOPE CHAPEL—MYSTERIOUS MEDIA—GLASS-BLOWERS.

FRAUDS ON THE VOTE.

Reward Offered by the State Committee.

NEW-YORK STATE UNION COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NOV. 4, 1864.

I am authorized to offer, on behalf of the above committee, a reward of one thousand dollars for the first arrest, followed by conviction, of a person offering a fraudulent soldier's vote.

HAMILTON HARRIS,
Chairman Executive Committee.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

An important report reaches us from Nashville that the rebels, under Gen. HOOD, have been repulsed by Gen. SHERMAN, in an attempt to cross the Tennessee at the mouth of the Bluewater. No particulars are given, but the rebels are said to have suffered considerable loss.

The Union gunboats *Key West* and *Elfin* were repulsed in an attack on a rebel battery near Reynoldsburgh Island, in the Tennessee, and so severely handled that they were afterward blown up by their crews to prevent them from falling into the enemy's hands.

A dispatch to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says the recent report in regard to the *Tallahassee* being off the Delaware Breakwater, originated by a salute fired from Fort Delaware, on the arrival of the U. S. gunboat *Galena*.

FROM EUROPE.

We have three days' later news from Europe, by the *America*, which sailed from Southampton, on the 26th of October. The vessel *Senator*, which had arrived at Queenstown, reports having been boarded by the privateer *Florida*, on Sept. 13, in lat. 6° North, lon. 25° West. The intended privateer *San Francisco*, which was built at Nantes for the rebels, but which the French Government had not allowed to be given up, made a trial trip to Belle Isle and back. Her engines worked well. Her speed was 13½ knots per hour. GARIBALDI'S yacht is lying off Cowes, waiting for a favorable wind to return to Caprera. The trial of FRANZ MULLER was to take place on the 27th or 28th of October. We have some further particulars relative to the Franco-Italian Convention. The Italian papers which contained GARIBALDI'S pronouncimento against the convention had been seized by the Turin Government. The bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence is before the Chamber of Deputies. Further commercial failures are reported in England. The rebel loan is quoted steady at 64½.

GENERAL NEWS.

There were again large fluctuations in the Gold Room on Saturday, the price closing 243¾ ₩ cent. Stocks left off firm. The Money market steady.

Chief Engineer DECKER, in view of the rumors of incendiarism on to-morrow, has directed the Fire Department to be on the alert for immediate duty. He also directs the bellringers to be vigilant for alarms and cautious in regard to false ones.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER and Staff have taken quarters at the Hoffman House, a new hotel just completed at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Broadway, Messrs. REED, WALL & Co. proprietors. While making this his residence, Gen. BUTLER has also established his military headquarters here. Gen. SCOTT has also taken rooms at the Hoffman House for the Winter.

A loyal meeting was held at Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday night, at Harmonia Hall. The attendance was very large and the audience enthusiastic. The meeting was addressed by Hon. E. B WAKEMAN, of Jersey City, and GEORGE TERWILLIGER, of this city. The feeling in Hoboken indicates a Union success.

The Police Commissioners have perfected arrangements which will insure quiet to-morrow. No one need apprehend any difficulty at the polls. Disturbances, should they occur, will be met and suppressed on the instant.

The last rally of the men of Westchester, on the eve of the election, will be made to-night at Whitlockville, near Katonah Station, when Col. BEARD, WM. E. DODGE, Jr., and JOHN JAY are expected to speak.

By the steamship *Ariel* which arrived here yesterday, we have dates from New-Orleans to the 30th. The news is not of special interest.

Another serious accident occurred on the Erie Railroad yesterday morning at 9½ o'clock. The Buffalo and Dunkirk passenger Express, due here at 12:45, ran off the track at Callicoon, 136 miles hence, in consequence of a misplaced switch. The engine, baggage-car and three passenger-cars went over an embankment thirty feet high. The cars were filled with passengers, two of whom were killed, and upward of thirty injured—a number of them very seriously. Two of the employes of the road were also killed. The killed are: THOMAS G. CLARK, of this city, well known from his connection with the Post-office as Division Superintendent; WILLIAM H. CREDDLE, private, One Hundred and Forty third Volunteers, of Ithaca, N. Y.; HORACE FARAGER, fireman, and ARTHUR BAAK, of Port Jervis, N. Y., machinist in employ of the road. WM. HULL, the engineer, was so seriously injured that he was not expected to survive. The engine and cars were completely wrecked.

TIMOTHY CRONIN, Esq., the candidate of the War Democrats for District-Attorney, in this city, declines the nomination, stating in his letter, as a reason why he declines the honor, that in this struggle for nationality, loyal men should not be divided at the polls, but should be all united upon one Union candidate for that office.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON preached last evening at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, a patriotic sermon on "The Nation's Choice of Life or Death." He also read extracts from a letter received by him from Gen. SHERMAN, and from a letter written by Gen. RANSOM, a few days previous to his death. The church was filled to its utmost capacity with a most respectable audience, who listened with eager attention to the sermon throughout.

In obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Gen. DIX, commanding the Department of the East, Major-Gen. BUTLER has assumed command of the troops arriving and about to arrive in this State. He this morning issues an order, which will be found in another column, declaring that a sufficient number of troops have been detailed for duty in this District to preserve the peace of the United States, to protect public property, and to punish incursions into our borders; and that so far from being here to interfere with the free exercise of the duty of voting at the present election, the soldiers are "especially to see that there is no interference with the election, unless the civil authorities are overcome with force by bad men."

To-Morrow's Election.

There is one thing which we must beg of the public to remember, to-morrow, and that is, that this Presidential Election differs from all those that have preceded it, and in all likelihood, from all those that may follow it, in the irretrievableness of its consequences. A mistake committed in the choice of a candidate at any election that has hitherto occurred, could always be rectified four years subsequently, with but little damage to the Commonwealth. A mistake committed to-morrow will be irremediable. Its results will be felt probably centuries hence, and either rejoiced over or deplored for generations to come.

For the question before us is not simply what man shall preside over this nation for the next four years, or which line of policy shall be pursued, but whether this Republic is or is not to be from this time split in twain.

It is no longer Federalist or Whig, or Whig or Democrat, or Pro-slavery or Anti-slavery men that are arrayed against each other over a tariff, or Free Soil, or Squatter Sovereignty, or Naturalization laws, or any other point of either internal or external policy, that we see struggling at the polls, but the friends of the United States Government and its mortal enemies.

Those who will assail it at the ballot-box to-morrow differ in nothing from those who assail it on the battle-fields of Virginia and Georgia, except in the kind of weapons they use; and the fact is that they are far more formidable at the ballot-box than on the battle-field. The worst they can do on the battle-field is to defeat our armies; but if they conquer us at the ballot-box, they secure the control of them. We shall find ourselves, in that case, in as bad a position as if LEE had superseded GRANT, or HOOD SHERMAN.

And there will be no possibility of mending matters at the next election. The mischief by that time will have been done. If MCCLELLAN is elected, he will have entered into his armistice; his negotiations will have miserably failed; Europe will have considered the very fact of his opening them with the Confederate Government, as that formal cessation of the attempt to reduce the revolted States to subjection on the part of their old Government, which of itself, according to the best authorities, is to foreign Powers a full and complete warrant for the recognition of their independence; the army will have been paralyzed by the half-heartedness of the men in power; the best Generals will have been consigned to idleness and obscurity, to make way for the tools or agents of the faction, which, from the first hour of the war, has had nothing but words of kindness for the national enemies, nothing but vituperation and abuse for the defenders of the national existence; the South will have enjoyed one draught of that cup of acknowledged independence for which it has fought for four years, and will have been nerved by it for fresh exertions; we shall have tasted of that cup of humiliation which for four years Europe has been holding to our lips, and the poison will have passed through our veins, and we shall be thrown helpless and dishonored at the feet of our enemies.

This is no fancy picture. Let every one who thinks it is, ask himself why it is that every man at the North who desires to see the South independent votes for MCCLELLAN. Not one in ten of his principal supporters, of those who have "dug round him, dunged him," till he rose into his present bad eminence, has in his heart the smallest expectation or desire for any other result from his election than the stoppage of bloodshed. This is what they seek, and the only thing they seek; and if they achieve it, they care not what consequences may flow from it.

The Public Peace—Butler in Command—His Order.

Maj.-Gen. BUTLER arrived in this city from before Richmond last week, and makes the announcement this morning, in the form of "General Orders, No. 1," that "in obedience to the orders of the President, and by the assignment of Maj.-Gen. DIX, commanding Department of the East," he "assumes command of the troops arriving and about to arrive, detailed for duty in the State of New-York, to meet existing emergencies." Gen. BUTLER sets forth that the precautionary measure of sending troops to this State has been adopted by the Government because it has information that raids on our frontier, like that at St. Alban's, are in contemplation by Confederate emissaries; but that he has force sufficient to preserve the public peace, and to prevent and punish incursions upon our borders. In reply to the false assertion that the presence of troops might have an adverse effect upon the free exercise of the right of suffrage, Gen. BUTLER says that nothing could be further from the truth, and he enjoins upon the soldiers that there shall be no interference unless the civil authorities are overcome. He also utters a warning against fraudulent voting, and gives a caution to rebels from the South who may attempt to defile our ballot-boxes.

It is well that the Government has taken extra precautions for to-morrow, and the fact that a man of nerve and resources like Gen. BUTLER has been put in temporary command of the State under Gen. DIX, will give the public confidence that the designs of the rebels upon our frontiers and in our large cities will be thwarted. The Government has officially warned the authorities of this State as well as of this city and the other large cities, that the Confederate emissaries upon our Northern borders, aided and abetted by the large number of disloyal Southerners resident among us, had designs against the public peace, which were to be carried into effect on the day of election. Information to this effect is not confined to the Government. We ourselves have had letters from authentic sources, giving warning of rebel plots. Nor is this all. The rebel Commissioner, GEORGE N. SANDERS, who is now in Canada, has recently expressed his dissatisfaction with the St. Alban's raid, on the ground that it might tend to frustrate a far more important incursion that had been projected. Nor is this all. JEFF. DAVIS' organs at Richmond have been lately urging the rebels stationed in Canada and in the North to give a helping hand to the sinking Confederacy; and the Richmond *Whig* has developed and pressed a grand scheme for firing the cities of the North. This last must not be taken as an idle threat; for it is only about a year since a large business in this line was done in Western cities, as St. Louis, where millions of dollars' worth of steamboats, etc., were destroyed by rebel incendiaries.

In view of these things, it would be insane not to be vigilant—not to be amply prepared to promptly crush any disorderly attempts of rebel incendiaries and marauders at the first moment they are discovered. There is no effort too desperate, no deviltry too great, for the rebels; and it is the supreme interest of all citizens of the Empire State that the public peace be preserved, and the purity of the ballot-box be sustained.

The Effort to Re-elect Seymour.

The State of New-York is now the special mark of the Copperheads. They have about given up all expectation of electing MCCLELLAN, and are staking all their hopes upon SEYMOUR. They are thoroughly awake to the importance of having some *official* base for their factious warfare upon President LINCOLN; and they understand perfectly well that there is none so advantageous for this as the Executive office of the Empire State. HORATIO SEYMOUR, in his present position, has served them better as a power for mischief than all their other agencies combined. We think that it is not too much to say that he has done more by his official influence, direct and indirect, to embarrass the Government, and to stay up the hopes of the rebellion, than all the rest of the Copperhead leaders put together. So long as they can keep him at the head of affairs in this great State, they will not despair, whatever their overthrow elsewhere. To accomplish this they have gone into the most enormous and infamous frauds ever known in our political history. They have scrupled at nothing—have without reserve committed deeds of as black a dye as any crimes in the calendar.

Every loyal man in the State should feel it to be his first duty to do his utmost, in every honorable way, to defeat Gov. SEYMOUR. We say his *first* duty, making the material and moral effect our criterion. Give the electoral vote of New-York to MCCLELLAN, and it will have no material effect, because the electoral votes of other States will surely prevent MCCLELLAN from becoming President. Give the gubernatorial vote of New-York to SEYMOUR, and it will have a vast material effect in hindering the Government and clogging the progress of the war. The moral effect of giving the State to MCCLELLAN, though bad, would be modified by the fact that many might have voted for him with a misapprehension of his real designs in respect to the war, he having no civil record. But there is no possibility of any such mistake in regard to Gov. SEYMOUR, who has a record of two years, which plainly shows him to be an enemy to the war of the worst description. New-York must not give its vote to either; but it especially owes it to its own character in history, and to the safety of the country, to put its brand of condemnation on the man who has so misused his powers, and to disable him from all further mischief of a like nature.

The Noble Dead.

When such deaths as the recent one of the lamented Col. LOWELL, of Boston, are brought before the public, we can appreciate anew how vast have been the sacrifices of the free States in this war. It is not the refuse of our population—nor even that portion which is indifferently valuable, which has been offered during the last three years in devotion to our cause. Those who have gone were often those whom we least could spare. How many of the best young men of the country, can we all recall—many of them the descendants of old and honored families, many on whom years of patient industry and culture had been spent to fit them for high positions of usefulness and honor; some possessing ample fortune, some gifted with those high qualities of character which pointed them out as "leaders of men," beloved and respected through wide circles of friends; others scholars and showing already marks of high intellect, and even of genius; others again fitted for great success in practical branches, and with those talents which, in this country certainly, carry fortune with them—all of them abandoning ease and literary culture, and civic honors, and the refinements of wealth, for the hard life of camps, and at last sacrificing life willingly for the great cause of liberty and country. If the wealth of a country lies in its best men, then would our Union soon seem impoverished. Those who survive, and who follow the pursuits of peace, seem mean and ignoble compared with these heroic young men. We feel that in these losses have gone more than wealth or lands, or all other losses.

But the nation is the richer for the heroic deaths of this war. Those young scholars and patriots, dying, leave behind to us all a richer legacy than would their services have been, if continued for many years. American history is a nobler record henceforth. To our old heroic Past, a Present of even purer patriotism and higher devotion to principle, is now added. Our children begin with the continual example before them—raising them out of the material and money-getting life about them—of brave lives and manful deaths, borne gladly in a great cause.

But there is a possibility that all this devotion shall be in vain. It is among the things which may happen, that these priceless lives which were offered for Liberty and Union, may be offered in vain.

These young heroes bled and died with the inspiring hope that the great wrong of this age—human slavery—would be stricken down, and that the old Government of our Fathers might be extended over every acre of the original domain. They would not have sacrificed honors, and wealth, and comforts, and life, for anything less than such world-wide objects. They considered this a war for the rights of human nature, and for a long future of justice and freedom and peace for posterity. They did not contend for a boundary or a party; they struggled for great principles, and distant results.

When a party deliberately calls the war "a failure," and proposes to offer an armistice, which means a peace and a recognition of the Confederacy, and the perpetuation of slavery, they virtually annul all that these brave men of the nation have done, and declare their noble lives and heroic deaths miserable failures.

The Chicago platform is an insult to the nation's dead. The election of MCCLELLAN would be the destruction of all that the bravery and suffering and deaths of our young men have thus far won for us.

Who, in voting, will venture to dishonor the graves of those heroes? Who can bear to give in his testimony at the polls that all these have died vainly in a useless cause? Who can say by his vote to the bereaved mothers and sisters, and the great multitude of afflicted friends of those sons of the republic, that they have been offered up foolishly, and that all they have done shall be lost, and that those who have never suffered in the war, now deliberately give up what those who lost all things, would never think of yielding?

OUR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—Unstinted as the Copperheads have been in their abuse of the Union candidates generally, they have hardly ventured to utter a syllable against REUBEN E. FENTON. Whether this has been because they thought it hardly expedient for their interests south of the Potomac to traduce one whose self-sacrificing services to the soldiers had given him so strong a hold upon their respect and gratitude, or because of his peculiarly unassailable character, they best know. But, either way, it is a matter of pride to the Union party that the opponent of HORATIO SEYMOUR is a man they dare not asperse. We shall have a Governor for the next two years worthy of the Empire State, not only in loyalty, but in every quality that makes true manhood.

WHY DIDN'T HE?—Mr. BELMONT, in that speech which he delivered at the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, informed his auditors that Gen. MCCLELLAN "offered to share the fate of his comrades as a common soldier when deprived of his command by the intrigues of HALLECK and STANTON." This reminds us somewhat of the magnanimous "offer" made a year ago by the redoubtable TOOMBS, of Georgia. That eminent person declared, in a speech delivered, we believe, in Augusta, that "when all was lost," meaning all that appertains to the Confederacy, he would himself seek a patriot's grave by baring his breast to the bayonets of the foe. There was, however, nothing in the world to prevent the brave man from offering himself up as a sacrifice for his country *before* "all was lost," and it was then only that his untimely end would be of the slightest use to the public. His perishing after all was over, would profit nobody, and his postponement of this supreme proof of his devotion until everybody else had stopped fighting, naturally led a good many people to suspect that in reality he never meant to make it.

The offer of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which his henchman reports, has the same look of airy nothingness about it as that of the valorous TOOMBS. If he wanted to enter the army as a private, why in the name of all that is wonderful did he not do it? Who hindered him? Surely not "the intrigues of STANTON and HALLECK." The wicked Republicans certainly would not have stood in his way, for we imagine there is not one of them whose feelings would be in the least hurt by seeing him assume any position in which he would not have to command, and would be compelled to obey. There is not a Provost-Marshal in the country who would not have joyfully paid him the bounty and sworn him in, and there is not a town in the free States but would have been overjoyed to have had him credited to its quota.

We greatly fear that the "offer" was not made to any one capable of accepting it. If the General only uttered it to the "desert air," or to Mr. BELMONT, it is hardly fair to boast about it. There is not one of us who is not capable of "offering" to die for our country—not to speak of serving it in the ranks—when nobody is listening to us, or at least, nobody who is likely to take us up; but anybody who mentioned an "offer" of this kind, as a reason why he should be made President of the United States, would be guilty of grotesque folly.

OUR PROSPECTS FAR BETTER IN NEW-YORK CITY.—By unerring indications, acknowledged by all sharp heads of either side, behind the scenes, there has been rapid and large defections all through the cities of New-York and Brooklyn from the lead of the "Whipped-Spaniel" (see JEFF. DAVIS' speech) Democracy, within the last four weeks, and mostly within the last four or five days. Thousands of patriotic men have become disgusted and left them. There are 127,000 registered voters in New-York City, and we presume two-fifths as many more in Brooklyn. To arouse certain latent portions of "the party," among these, the usual venerable stimulus has been resorted to, immense sums spent, torch-lights, processions, banners covered with the stereotyped phrases about "Bastiles," Old ABE'S Jokes," "Abolition Pictures of Africans," &c. But the stimulus of these old agencies seems to be gone. The demonstration of Saturday night through our streets was a failure. It is certain that the large proportion of our citizens, even those not accustomed to deep thought, are now treating this election as an occasion for solemnity, and not a time for mere sky-rockets.

We shall do better in our city and Brooklyn than has been expected. The expectations of the Democratic Whipped-Spaniel (see JEFF. DAVIS' speech) organizations here are growing less and less in reality every day, though they make more noise than ever for that very reason. They counted on riding a free horse to death. They supposed they could do anything with the city Democracy. But our friends in the rest of the State will find that Unionism is strong here in the cities, and the Whipped-Spaniel cause is not so very enticing to the Democratic masses.

CONFESSIONS OF BINGHAM.—The Copperhead newspapers of the East have made an ado about the military arrest of J. J. BINGHAM, editor of the *State Sentinel*, in Indianapolis—denouncing it as another tyrannical invasion of the press, though in fact his paper was not touched. This person being put on trial, has made a clean breast of it. He says that he joined the "American Knights" a year ago—that last August he was called upon by DODD, the commander of the organization in Indiana, and some other prominent members of the order, and, under pledge of secrecy, was told that a revolution had been determined upon in resistance to the draft—that arrangements had been made to release the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island, Camp Douglass, Camp Chase and Camp Morton—that Gov. MORTON was to be killed—and that there was to be a rising at the same time in Louisville to seize the Government stores, and other property. BINGHAM thought the information so important, that as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, he immediately called a meeting of the committee, "to consult on its effect on the party." The committee decided that the plan must not go on, and for that reason it was postponed. Being asked in court why he had not informed the authorities that this plot was on foot, BINGHAM replied, "I did not wish to injure our party at the coming election. There was danger of that if the revolution were made public." BINGHAM closed his sworn statements by saying, "no inducements or threats have drawn out this testimony. It is voluntary."

Comments upon this disclosure are needless. Its character shows precisely the animus of the denunciations of the Copperhead presses for arresting this editor. He had been behind the scenes. He knew the conspiracy, having been in personal contact with its leaders. He could "a tale unfold" that would damn the party. Hence their rage. It was the vigilance and energy of the Government that discovered and prevented this bloody plot, and for this these Copperhead presses have poured out their abuse upon the Government without stint. But what have they to answer to such a confession of the "Chairman of the "Democratic State Committee" of Indiana, and the editor of the chief newspaper organ of the party in that State? Is he, too, a "stool pigeon"?

THEIR LAST HOPE FAILS.—The Copperhead leaders here have had for their programme the rolling up of such immense majorities in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, that the rest of the State could not confront them. They have for some time given up all hope of electing their Presidential candidate, but have fancied there could be a chance, in the way alluded to, for SEYMOUR'S success, after and upon which they unquestionably intended to commence their disunion and Southern affiliation plots, in conjunction with their rebel military and political friends. This is the programme of the leaders here. But the hope involved in it is fast failing them. SEYMOUR has no more chance than Gen. MCCLELLNAN. The masses in the cities are not ambitious of changing themselves into a pack of what JEFF. DAVIS called "whipped spaniels."

SANDERS ON THE ELECTION.—GEORGE N. SANDERS writes to a Montreal journal, for the purpose of declaring that under no consideration would his Confederate friends cross the border to-morrow to record their votes. Even if the rebel refugees were guaranteed the protection of the United States Government, Mr. SANDERS says they would refuse to take any part in the Presidential election. This, we suppose, is to be taken as highminded on the part of SANDERS' friends. They are doubtless doing a more profitable business in the general thieving line along the borders. And besides, Gen. DIX is likely to have something to say about casting rebel votes to-morrow, which SANDERS' men could hardly be expected to relish. If these distinguished refugees, then, are not excessively honest, they are wonderfully prudent. They will be badly wanted by their Cessation friends here on Tuesday; but, on the whole, it is perhaps better for them not to come. GOV. SEYMOUR'S army agents have got into some little difficulty by extra devotion to the cause. And it is well to be warned. Let SANDERS stay where he is, even if he has to go into the petty larceny business.

Mr. Belmont's Bets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will accept Mr. BELMONT'S two propositions, and will pay $20,000 as he requires, if they are not taken up by some of your own citizens.

If I should win the money it shall be given to some charitable purpose in Boston, and I hope that Mr. BELMONT will agree to give his gains to some similar purpose in New-York. But I will not impose this or any other conditions. If he will consent to permit the second proposition to carry the $10,000 to the side which carries the election, I should like it. But that is not probable.

Your obedient servant.

The above comes from a perfectly reliable quarter. Mr. BELMONT can learn the particulars, and close his proposition, if he still desires to make the bets offered by him a few days since, by application, personally or by letter, to the Editor of the TIMES.

The Secretary of State.

The Hon. WM. H. SEWARD is in Auburn, and it is understood that he will deliver a very important speech there this day.

THE RUM-SHOPS AND THE ELECTION.—The Election Law of 1857 provides that

"No inn, tavern or hotel-keeper, or person licensed to sell liquors shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors or wines, upon any day upon which a general or special election or town-meeting shall be held, and within one-quarter of a mile from the place where such general or special election or town-meeting shall be held, in any of the cities, villages or towns of this State, to any person whatever, as a beverage."

The necessity of seeing to the thorough enforcement of this law, to-morrow, must be obvious to every order-loving citizen. The mere outward conformity with the law—if it goes no further than that—is in itself so much gained on the side of sobriety and order. The same license and scope for debauchery is not afforded to the vicious classes when their ordinary haunts are compelled to *appear* decent for the day. Let those, whose duty is to see the law enforced, look to it that the wholesome provision we have quoted is carried into effect. The rebels will expect much from the agency of rum to-morrow. See that they are cheated in their expectations.

THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the Union nominee, has made a splendid canvass in this district, having spoken, we understand, in every town. There are few more effective political orators, and none more ardently devoted to the cause of his country. He has an unusually thorough knowledge of the rebellion in all its relations, and, if elected, will be sure to deal intelligently with all the great questions arising out of it. If the Union men of his district work with the will they should, his election is very probable, though the district has been strongly Democratic.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—We are glad to hear that the election of JAMES HUMPHREY in this district is regarded as nearly certain. A gentleman of culture, of irreproachable character, of unswerving fidelity to the Union cause, and with an experience of one term in Congress, he deserves, and we trust will receive every Union vote in his district. It will require but that to insure his election.

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT.—Let no exertions be spared to secure the election of WILLIAM E. DODGE, the only Union candidate for Congress in the Eighth District. Mr. DODGE would honor the place, not the place him. Greatly against his own private interests, he yielded to solicitations that he should so serve the public. He belongs to that class of our merchants who recognize that there are public duties from which no good citizen has a right to excuse himself. It is too seldom that the voters of this city have the opportunity to say whether they will accept such services or not. Mr. DODGE'S great financial knowledge and his thorough acquaintance with all the commercial interests of our metropolis would prove of immense benefit in Congress, in adjusting the great revenue measures and aiding to settle wisely all the difficult financial questions connected with the support of the Government. The present Congress, though abounding with general talent, sadly feels the need of men of practical financiering experience, as has been plainly shown in its crude and inconsistent legislation on financial subjects. The voters of the Eighth District are fortunate in having it in their power to do much to supply this deficiency; and we trust, not only for their own credit, but for the substantial interests of the city and the country, that they will not fail to make the most of their opportunity. It is needless to say one word respecting the stainless character, the tireless energy, the ardent public spirit, and the staunch loyalty of WILLIAM E. DODGE. They are known to every man who knows anything of the current history of our city. We are glad to know that there is an excellent prospect that the Eighth District will be redeemed.

KINGS COUNTY.—Mr. LYNCH is the regular Union candidate for Coroner in Kings County, and ought to receive the support of the whole party. Mr. NORRIS is running, we believe, as an independent candidate, but his claims to the support of Union men are not recognized as valid. His past relations have all been with their opponents.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—Mr. THOMAS E. STEWART, the Union candidate for Assembly in this district, is a lawyer of standing, a gentleman of character and ability, and eminently worthy of support. He has been tendered the nomination once or twice before, but has yielded his claims to considerations of expediency and the public good. He will receive the cordial support of the Union voters of the district, and is reasonably sure of success.

The Ninth Assembly District.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

In your issue of to-day a paragraph appears which, unintentionally on your part, misstates matters in the Ninth Assembly District. Mr. LAMONT was regularly nominated by the convention elected for the purpose of nominating a candidate. His nomination has not been withdrawn by the Union Convention from which he received it; but the nomination has been indorsed by the War Democrats, the German Republican Association and the Workingmen. Every effort has been made by the friends of Mr. LAMONT, consistent with self-respect, to secure union and harmony in the district, and all attempts having failed, nothing is left them but to give their support to a candidate who cannot be purchased by promise of a nomination, and who is not favorable to an increase in rate of fare on City Railroads.

W. MCK. CHAPMAN,
Chairman of the Convention.

The Sixth Congressional District.

No. 8 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE,
Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

J. Woods, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, "For whom shall I vote in my district—RAYMOND or HAWKINS?" I answer: Under existing circumstances, vote for Mr. RAYMOND. Col. HAWKINS is my personal friend, and I would be glad to see him honored by the Union vote of the district; but the friends of these two gentlemen having failed to reconcile the differences between them, the voters of the district of necessity have to rely upon the decision of the only tribunal competent at this late day to pass upon the subject. The State Executive Committee, after reviewing the whole ground, unanimously pronounce in favor of Mr. RAYMOND, and it is both politic and patriotic for the voters to abide by this decision. It is quite apparent to me that if there were not two or three gentlemen in the district who hope to get the nomination themselves, if both Mr. RAYMOND and Mr. HAWKINS are withdrawn, there would be a hearty acquiescence in the decision of the State Committee. As it is, with the heartiest good will for Col. HAWKINS, I am satisfied that every vote which may be cast for him is a vote thrown away. With concentrated efforts on Mr. RAYMOND he can be elected.

Very respectfully yours,
THOMAS MCELRATH.

Belmont on 'Change.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

AUGUST BELMONT, last Wednesday night, lectured to the Davis crowd, in Cooper Institute, "on change" of principles by such life-long Democrats as Gen. DIX, D. S. DICKINSON, FRANCIS B. CUTTING, MOSES TAYLOR, and others of equal stamp—men who were the strength and glory of the Democratic ticket when AUGUST BELMONT was a petty paid agent of the most tyrannical Government in Europe.

There was a spectacle for you—to see an Austrian Ex-Consul trying to mend Democrats in broken English.

Now, I would ask where the real Democratic party is? With the old supporters of Gen. Jackson, with R. J. Walker, Joseph Holt, Andrew Johnson, Dix, Dickinson, Butler, Cutting, Taylor, Cooper and Gen. Grant? or with such wholesale Whigs as J. W. Girard, R. C. Winthrop, Washington Hunt, J. N. Thayer, who have passed their lives and made their standing abusing everything Democratic? Or Fernando Wood and the Brookses, getters-up of the Know-Nothing party, to keep from the ballot-box every foreign born, whom the Irish now rush after in shoals? Had they had their way, AUGUST BELMONT would never have voted for the Chicago-Chickahominy-Swamp candidate, nor would he have mounted the box and held the ribbons on this canvass of the Executive Committee of the London Times' Presidential ticket.

You deal in London Exchange, AUGUST BELMONT. There is one bill on the 8th that will surely be protested. You give good dinners, AUGUST BELMONT, yet you have no wine in your cellar that can wash GEO. B. McCLELLAN down the American throat.

You drive fine turn-outs, AUGUST BELMONT; but there is not a groom in your stable who can jockey up your last tandem team into commendable competition for the Union Course.

Your ancestors were worthy people, AUGUST BELMONT. They crossed the first Red Sea in safety. Take care you and your unlucky freight are not swamped on the last.

ONE OF THE WAR DEM. COMMITTEE.

The General Rally.

The men who rally to the support of LINCOLN and the Union are of all past and present political parties—"War" Democrats, "German" Democrats, Old Line Whigs, and "Natives," as well as original Republicans. WILLIAM LESLIE, familiarly known as "Old-Oswego," Delegate at large to the National American Convention, has written a letter dated at Oswego, on the 1st inst., and addressed to his brethren of the Order of United Americans, in support of President LINCOLN. We give it as follows:

It is scarcely necessary to apprise you that we are on the eve of the most important national election ever held in this country.

This election, in my judgment, involves the existence and perpetuity of this nation, as a nation for all coming time. Let us see to it, then, that we discharge our duty as true and tried Americans.

The old flag and the old Constitution must be borne aloft, despite its open and secret enemies. The oath that we have taken to sustain them must be kept sacred and holy, though the heavens fall. Always a Jackson as well as a Cass Democrat, I never will, so help me God, consent to lower the old flag one inch to rebels in arms, nor will I ever vote for or indorse a party who deliberately declare and proclaim to the world that a war commenced by armed traitors to establish an aristocracy over democracy, as well as a new Government on this continent, is a *success*, and that the resistance offered by the regularly constituted authorities for its maintenance a failure.

Brethren, can we indorse this doctrine? No, never! Let us rally around the flag. Let us uphold and sustain it like true Americans. Let us be true to ourselves and our faith, and we shall be rewarded with the knowledge that we have done our whole duty nobly and well; and when returning peace shall again bless our country, once more united, happy and prosperous, we will not have to blush for the shame of having voted against it in the hour of its troubles and afflictions.

Yours, very respectfully, OLD OSWEGO.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 5, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York City had always been my home until about seven years ago, when my business called me to China. Remaining abroad six years, I returned, last January, to live with my parents, as I had done before my departure, and as I expected to do when I went away. I am 25 years of age. A dispute has arisen, in view of these circumstances, as to my right to vote, and we have agreed to abide by your decision. C.

[As your residence abroad was temporary, and never designed to be permanent, you have not lost your residence here, and consequently have the right to vote.—ED. TIMES.]

A Caution.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday night, Presidential tickets will be left at dwelling houses above Fourteenth-street, all over the city. They will purport to be genuine LINCOLN tickets, and to come from the Republican headquarters; but in fact *they will come from Democratic sources*. They will contain the names of the Lincoln Electors and *one extra name*—one name *too many*. Some of them may contain the right *number* of names, but only three or four of the right names. Please let Monday's TIMES caution the public to be on the lookout for the fraud. Tell every voter to *compare* his ballot, unless he gets it at the polls and from a reliable man.

Amusements.

Two performances have been given during the past week at the Theatre Français. On Tuesday "La Joie de la Maison" (the "Little Treasure") was played, and introduced M. JUIGNOT to his patrons, by whom he was most heartily received. Mlle. KARSCH was the "little treasure," and played with good taste and spirit. Mlle. LARMET, so far, has made the best success of the season. The lady's performances in this piece, and in "Nos Alliées," on Saturday, were admirable. The attendance has been excellent, and everything promises a season of unusual brilliancy and merit. In consequence of the election to-morrow there will be no performance in the evening. It will take place on Thursday evening, when the comedy of "Le Genare de Monsieur Poirier" will be produced. This piece, it will be remembered, was cleverly turned into English by Mr. DELILLE, under the title of "My Noble Son-in-law."

Mr. ERNEST PERRING, the well-known tenor, has taken up his residence in New-York, and proposes to devote a portion of his time to instruction in vocal and instrumental music. Mr. PERRING is a thorough musician, and his qualifications entitle him to rank among the best professors in the country.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's, the "Follies of a Night" and "My Wife' Maid;" at Niblo's, MAGGIE MITCHELL in "Fanchon;" at the Olympic, "The Rose of Castile" and a "Bull in a China Shop;" at the Broadway, Mr. J. E. OWENS in the "Victims" and *Solon Shingle*. It is the last week of this combined programme. At the Winter Garden, Mr. J. S. CLARKE in "Paul Pry," "My Neighbor's Wife" and (first time) "Aunt Charlotte's Maid;" at Barnum's Museum, the sensation drama, "Waiting for the Verdict;" at the Hippotheatron, another entire change of programme. The entertainments at this establishment are most excellent, and we are glad to be able to record the entire success of Mr. NIXON's enterprise. Last, but not least, Artemus Ward is still at Dodworth's, HELLER at the Salle Diabolique, and the Glass Blowers at Hope Chapel.

THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN.—The assets of this company are nearly $900,000. Having been eleven years in operation, it has paid to its stockholders more than $350,000, or an average of 15 per cent. per annum. Its capital has been increased to half a million, and its business has extended all over the country. The semi-annual dividend has just been declared, and the receipts last year were $300,000.—*Underwriter.*

Marvin's Patent Alum and Dry Plaster Fire and Burglar Safes for offices and dwellings never mould their contents. MARVIN & Co., No. 265 B'way.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son Meerschaum Manufacturers, 692 Broadway, near 4th-street; wholesale and retail; pipes cut to order and repaired.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also, supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, No. 760 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar,
FOR THE CURE OF
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, BRONCHIAL TUBES AND LUNGS, LEADING TO CONSUMPTION.

This sovereign remedy is compounded from the favorite recipe of an illustrious Physician and Chemist, who for many years used it with the most complete success in his extensive private practice.

He had long been profoundly impressed with the wonderful virtue of the honey of the plant Horehound, in union with the CLEANSING and HEALING properties of tar extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree *Abies Balsamea*, or Balm of Gilead. For years he was baffled in his attempts to blend these great medicinal forces into such a union that the original power of each would be preserved, the disagreeable qualities of common tar removed, and the price of the compound be within the means of all. At last, after a long course of difficult chemical experiments, he found that by adding to these *five* other ingredients, each one valuable by itself, he not only obtained the desired results, but greatly increased the curative power of the compound. This having been thoroughly tested by practice, is now offered to the general public as a safe, pleasant and infallible remedy.

PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
For sale by all Druggists.
CHARLES DOWNER, General Agent, No. 44 Cedar-st., New-York.

President Petroleum Company.

We learn that the officers of this company have been chosen from our first-class merchants, and are gentlemen of high standing in the community, and in the list of subscribers we find names of several bank presidents and many prominent merchants, which gives a guarantee that the business of the company and the interests of the subscribers will be well attended to. This company promises to become one of the best paying now forming. The subscription lists are fast filling up, and we advise those of our readers who are intent on making investments in this kind of stock to call upon the Subscription Agents, Messrs. L. H. SIMPSON & CO., No. 64 Cedar-st., who are reliable and obliging gentlemen, where they can obtain full particulars, books, maps and prospectus of the company. See advertisement in our columns.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

To the Citizens of New-York.—The undersigned, having been nominated for the office of County Clerk by the united Union Conventions and the War Democracy, deems it his duty to his fellow-citizens to say that, in case of election, the duties of the office shall be strictly attended to; the whole machinery of office thoroughly systematized, and all present abuses reformed. In the appointments to be made to perform the clerical portion of the duties, only honest, capable and efficient men shall be employed; and all parties having business with the office shall be courteously received, and their wants promptly attended to. With a determination to conscientiously carry out these voluntary pledges to the people, I remain your most obedient servant,

JAMES M. THOMSON, No. 103 East 17th-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Dr. Schenck, of Philadelphia,
in consequence of his usual day of visiting New-York being election day, will be at his office, No. 32 Bond-st., the day following, Wednesday, Nov. 9, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Supply of his medicines can always be obtained at No. 32 Bond-st.

Perry's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Leutigs or Freckles, blemishes on the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty on either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all druggists. Call for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Agents for New England.

Two First Premiums were Awarded to the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Oregon State Fair just closed.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Burdsall's Arnica Liniment,
An infallible cure for Burns, Scalds, Sprains, Rheumatism, Inflammation, &c. A single application allays the pain from a burn the instant it is applied. No family should be without it. Depot No. 81 Barclay-st., N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures wind-colic.

Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus,
BAKER, SMITH & CO., No. 182 Centre-st.

Soldiers, Attention!—Pain, disease and exposure, with a hot climate, muddy water and bad diet, will be unavoidable, but armed with HOLLOWAY'S PURIFYING AND STRENGTHENING PILLS, you can endure all these and still retain good health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 35 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

Billiard Balls.—Welling's Ivory and Patent Compressed Ivory Billiard Balls, Checks, &c., No. 571 Broadway, sign of the Golden Elephant.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York, and No. 235 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D. gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. BARNES, U. S. A.

At Hunt's, No. 430 Broadway, a large assortment of Buckle Gaiters for Fall and Winter wear, plain or fancy, $8. Boots of every description equally low.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—EVERIST.—At Baltimore, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, by Rev. J. W. Callum, THEODORE B. ALLEN, of Williamsburgh, and DALCEDIA EVERIST, of Baltimore.

CRANE—POND.—On Monday, Oct. 31, at the residence of the bride's father, Franklin, Mass., Capt. C. R. CRANE, Provost-Marshal First District Vermont, and Miss J. ORELLA POND.

HOUSMAN—VAN VALKENBERG.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, CHARLES H. HOUSMAN and EMMA L., daughter of Silvester Van Valkenberg, Esq., all of this City.

LENT—KIMBALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, DEWITT C. LENT and LIZZIE A., daughter of the late Amos Kimball.

UPSON—CLARKE.—At Waterbury, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 2, by Rev. Dr. J. L. Clarke, AMBROSE IVES UPSON, of New-York City, and MARY SCOVILL CLARKE, daughter of Rev. Dr. Clarke, of Waterbury.

DIED.

BRADLEY.—At New-Orleans, on Sunday, Oct. 2, of congestive chills, JAMES HENRY BRADLEY, Major 1st New-Orleans Volunteers, aged 27 years.
Due notice will be given of his funeral hereafter.
☞ Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KINGSLAND.—On Wednesday, Nov. 2, at New-London, of consumption, CORNELIUS KINGSLAND, aged 37 years.

MARTIN.—In this city, on Friday evening, Nov. 4, MARY, eldest daughter of Charles J. and Mary Martin, of Orange, N. J.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 7th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her uncle, William C. Martin, No. 111 West 21st-st.

NEWMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 4, SARAH NEWMAN, relict of John P. Newman, of New-Orleans.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 6, GEORGE DICKINSON, son of Edward A. and Catharine Y. Nichols, aged 7 years.
Their friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from their residence, No. 106 Hicks-st., corner of Clark.

JAMES.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 5, after a short illness, D. WILLIS, only child of D. Willis and Ellen S. James, aged 9 months and 14 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 38 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

PIRNIE.—On Saturday morning, Nov. 5, suddenly, at the Albemarle Hotel, MARGARET W. PIRNIE, widow of the late John Pirnie, Esq.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

STEWART.—On Thursday, Nov. 3, CHARLOTTE PINKNEY, youngest daughter of W. P. and Helen Le Roy Stewart, aged 5 years and 10 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Ascension Church, 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

SANDS.—At Carver Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Friday, Nov. 4, of wounds received at the battle of Spotsylvania Court-House, May 10, Sergt. PHILIP E. SANDS, Co. B 1st U. S. S. S., son of John M. and Eliza Sands, aged 31 years.
Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

SEAMAN.—On Sunday, Nov. 6, at about 2 o'clock A. M., Rev. Dr. RICHARD SEAMAN, of Harlem, in the 80th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice his funeral services, which will be held this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene-st., between Broome and Spring.

AN ENTIRELY NEW INVENTION IN DENTISTRY.
The Public and Profession are invited to examine Dr. LEVETT'S "PATENT" in COMBINATION with a gold web and rubber base for artificial teeth. It forms the LIGHTEST, most DURABLE and ELASTIC Denture yet produced, occupying but half the space in the mouth, heretofore deemed indispensable, while its adhesion is perfect. No. 832 Broadway. Hours 9 till 5.

CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin, or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair-dressing ever offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. *It is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New-York.* All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to the treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

JOHN B. GOUGH
will deliver his new Lecture, entitled
FACT AND FICTION,
BEFORE THE
MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 10TH, 1864.
Admission to any part of the house, 50 cents.
Reserved seats may be secured, without extra charge, at the following places:
The Library, Clinton Hall.
Branch office, corner Broadway and 26th-st.
Down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st.
Root, Anthony & Co., No. 16 Nassau-st.

JAMES MORRISON & CO.,
NOS. 51 AND 53 WHITE-ST.,
Two doors west of Broadway.
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
SETS ORNAMENTS,
PLAID VELVET RIBBONS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
SQUARE AND FANCY BUTTONS.

SKINNER'S PULMONALES FOR COUGHS Immediately relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Loss of Voice, Bronchitis, Lassitude, Thirst and every symptom of the first stages of Pulmonary Consumption. They are white, in form of a wafer, and as suitable for the infant in the cradle as the patient of three score years and ten. Orators and all who overtax the vocal organs receive instant relief by their use. Sold by all druggists. Prepared by E. M. SKINNER, Chemist, No. 27 Tremont-st., Boston.

CABINET FURNITURE.
In consequence of the fall in gold we offer our Stock at greatly reduced prices, consisting of parlor, library, dining, reception and bedroom sets, made of the best selected material and in the latest fashionable styles, under the direct superintendence of Mr. J. E. Braunsdorf. All goods warranted.
WEIL & BRAUNSDORF,
between Essex and Norfolk sts., No. 125 and 227 Rivington-st.
The Belt Railroad and Cortlandt-st. stages pass within two blocks of the store.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
Dr. TOBIAS' PULMONIC LIFE SYRUP is warranted superior to any other for the cure of Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Colds and Asthma. John D. Herring, of Harrington, Bergen Co., N. J., testifies that he has been cured of a cough of ten years' standing by the Pulmonic Life Syrup, and refers to Mr. Wm. Devoe, of Tappantown, who recommended its use.
LIBERTY, Sullivan Co., N. Y., May 10, 1864.
Dr. Tobias:
DEAR SIR: I was cured of a severe cough, with inflammation of the lungs, by the use of your Pulmonic Life Syrup. I have suffered much from pulmonary complaints, and used many remedies, but have never found anything equal to your Syrup. BETSY HILL.
Mrs. Hill is sister-in-law to Capt. Hill, of the Sixteenth Michigan Volunteers. Several hundred certificates of remarkable cures can be seen at the Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 75 cents. Sold by the druggists.

SEAL RINGS FOR GENTLEMEN.
Fine gold, new styles. Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fifteen, Twenty-five to One Hundred and Fifty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES.
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five to Seventy-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE FOLLOWING SUBSCRIPTIONS to the "Army Apple Fund," for the purpose of sending one thousand barrels of apples to the army on Thanksgiving, are hereby thankfully acknowledged:

H. B. Claflin & Co.	$100	Nath. Hillyer	$25
Howard, Sanger & Co.	100	E. & W. Cock & Co.	25
E. S. Jaffray & Co.	50	J. B. Spelman & Sons	25
Garbutt, Black & Hendricks	50	H. S. Terbell	25
		George Bliss & Co.	25
Storrs Bros.	50	Robbins, Calhoun & Co	25
W. H. & L. C. Thorne & Co.	25	Burroughs, Allen & Co.	25
		Hastings & Potter	10
Cook & Valentine	25	J. F. Travis	10
David Strauss	25	J. S. Cristie	10
C. F. Van Blankensteyn	25	S. Van Benschoten	25
Eastman, Bigelow & Dayton	25	Babcock & Co.	25
		Lanman & Kemp	25
Cunningham, Frost & Throckmortons	25	Ives, Beecher & Co.	25
		Earle & Co.	25
Spencer & Porter	25	Geo. W. Lane & Co.	25
John Caswell & Co.	25	Harper & Co.	25
Stanton, Sheldon & Co.	25	Ezra Wheeler & Co.	25
Reeves, Case & Banks	25	Beatty, Bros. & Co.	25
Lawton & Haydon	25	James Montgomery	25
Tallman, Dreyfous & Co.	25	M. W. Hamilton	25
Woodruff & Robinson	25	G. W. Hillman & Co.	25
E. & R. Meade, Jr., & Co.	25	J. S. Case	25
Dubois, Vandervoort & Co.	25	Bates & Sheffield	25
		Beebe & Bro.	25
Thomas & Benham	25	C. B. Knerals	25
Bentley & Burton	25	G. T. Hoag	25
E. D. Morgan & Co.	25	Fred. Lyman	25
E. R. Durkee & Co.	25	Sturgess, Bennett & Co.	25
Burger, Hurlbut & Livingston	25	Bonnell & Adams	25
		H. B. Watson	10
Carter & Hawley	25	S. S. Osborne	10
Sheffield & Co.	25	R. W. Montgomery	5
John Dwight & Co.	25	L. Beebe	5
Meade, Lacey & Co.	25	E. C. Ritchie	5
E. W. Coleman	25	James Cassidy	5
M. A. Van Benschoten	25	Saml. Barber	5
Fowler & Ward	25	F. A. Cushman	5
Gross & March	25	G. B. M., Jr.	5
D. C. Ripley & Co.	25	"Rubber Table"	30
George C. Collins & Co.	25		

STORRS BROS., Treasurers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DYER, BY A young man well versed in both branches of the business. The best of reference can be given as to character and ability. Address P. O., Box No. 243 Auburn, New-York.

FANS—NEW STYLES—JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.—TWO, THREE, FIVE, EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE, FIFTEEN to THIRTY DOLLARS EACH, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED—Two, three, four, five to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

IVORY EAR-RINGS AND PINS NEW STYLES, black, white and red, three four and five dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A VALUABLE AND INTERESTING NUMBER.
THE
UNITED STATES SERVICE MAGAZINE
FOR
NOVEMBER—NOW READY.
CONTENTS:

I. The Red River Campaign.
II. A New Gunpowder.
III. Popular Extravagance—its remedies and their limitations.
IV. Enigma.
V. How We Get Supper.
VI. Early Lake Navigation.
VII. Our Poor Mother Tongue.
VIII. Love and Loyalty—No. IV.
IX. "Keep Step with the Music of Union." (Poetry.)
Literary Intelligence and Notes on New Books.
Editor's Special Department.
Foreign and International—Correspondence—Military Notes and Queries—Official Intelligence for the War and Navy Departments—The Army—Regular Navy—Volunteer Navy.

For sale by all newsdealers. Price 50 cents. Sent postpaid on receipt of price.
C. B. RICHARDSON, Publisher, No. 441 Broadway, New-York.

SOLDIERS' VOTES REMAINING IN THE New-York Post-office, Nov. 5. Letters containing soldiers' votes. Persons calling for these letters will be required to be *especially identified*.

Adams Henry
Adler Jacob
Addison John
Ball Capt J W
Baron Charles
Beckwith John
Beckbard Martin
Bick Peter
Bowen William, Bond-st
BurnsJohn, Washington-st
Burghardt Xaphier
Butts Henry
Camp Weldon
CampbellBernard, Delancy-st
Collins Thomas, Oak-st
Conklin Jerry W
Coyle John, care of Wm Alliff
Deely Michael
Delaney James, 21st Ward
Demsey W
Dimline Johann
Dempey C, 28th-st
Dermody Edward
Depny Thomas D, 18th-st
Dowling Thomas, 12th-st
Driscoll Martin, Cherry-st
Eaton John R
FitzgeraldMichael, Grand-st
Eddy Wm E
Fitzgerald Wm, Cedar-st
Fitzsimmons Michael, 13th-st
Fox John
Fuller Wm, 20th-st
Graf Barber
GreadyDum, W'shington-st
Haas Dr, 2d-st
Hargrove James
Hatton Thomas
Hegan Patrick, 7th-av
Hoog Peter
Hiler Moses H
Hughes Henry
Hye Thomas
Jones Joel
Knox James K
Langrigg T
Larkins Felix, 8th Ward
Lee James
Link Martin
Lodwick Thomas
Mack William, Chambers-st
Marr Larrie
Murdock John
Martin Michel, Bridget McHoney
Mist John, Robertson-st.
Moore Michael, Mulberry-st
Moffit Thomas
Moloney Michael, 18th-st
McCroberts Edward
McDonell James, 2d-av
McMann Patrick
Naigreen Paul
O'Brien James, 2d-av
Prain William, West Broadway
Purcell John
Ray Chas
Ress John
Rettig Wm, 4th-st
Ross John
Schmidt, Forsyth-st
Shaffer William
Shanley Michael
Salg Lewis
Smith Caleb
Stokley John
Stoecchler Louis, Leonard-st
Suckon August
Sullivan John B
Tracy John
Taylor James W
Teichman Isaac, 35th-st
Thompson Patrick
Tierney Jno, Maiden-lane
Vauts Sagae
Van Ornan JacobP
Watson Jerry
Welshe Mr, 44th-st
Wilson Thomas, Cherry-st

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

SAVE LABOR! SAVE YOUR COAL!!
If you want a Heater, Stove or Range that will require but one lighting of fires in the season, give you a pure, moist atmosphere, consume less coal and give you less trouble than any other, call at No. 270 Canal-st., a few doors east of Broadway. JOHN SUMNER.

POLITICAL.

NOTICE TO THE ELECTORS OF NEW-YORK.

Having been warned that certain of my political opponents have prepared posters and handbills announcing my withdrawal from the canvass for the office of COUNTY CLERK in favor of H. W. Genet, I take this method of informing my friends and the public that I have not withdrawn, and have not had the remotest idea of so doing. Do not, therefore, be deceived by any decoys either in the form of posters, handbills, cards, or notices in the public journals to that effect.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Type-Founder.

THE CENTRAL CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

OFFICE, NO. 813 BROADWAY.

NOVEMBER 3, 1864.

The undersigned, fully believing in the fitness of the following nominations for the Assembly, by the Citizens' Association of their various Wards, viz:

16th Ward—S. C. REED, ESQ.,
18th Ward—HON. J. W. EDMONDS,
19th Ward—WM. P. LYON, ESQ.,
20th Ward—ROBERT USHER, JR.,
22d Ward—COL. JOEL W. MASON,

do hereby cordially indorse the aforesaid nominations, and commend them to the suffrages of all citizens in the said wards who are in favor of the correction of municipal abuses, suppression of railroad monopolies, and the election of honest and capable men to office without regard to party.

JAMES BROWN,	MORRIS KETCHUM,
W. R. VERMILYE,	W. M. VERMILYE,
PETER COOPER,	EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
R. B. ROOSEVELT,	N. SANDS,
WM. H. WEBB,	WM. E. DODGE, JR.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE NINETEENTH WARD, WITHOUT RESPECT TO PARTY.

The Citizens' Association of the XIXth Ward, composed of several hundred citizens without respect to party, present for your suffrages as Assemblyman, at the November election, next Tuesday,

WILLIAM P. LYON,
Merchant and Manufacturer, No. 537 Pearl-st.,
Residence, No. 773 2d-av.

He is presented to you by unanimous nomination, as a citizen of character and intelligence; as one whose past life is the best guarantee that he will guard your interests with scrupulous honesty; as a man determinedly opposed to that Municipal corruption that runs riot in every part of our city government; and particularly to the attempt of the city railroads to swindle every rider thereon; as well as to every monopoly, whether gas company or other, which seeks, through the Legislature, to impose fresh burdens, and fasten its remorseless fangs on the bleeding body of the public.

The Citizens' Association entreats every voter also to bear in mind that the nomination of such a man as WILLIAM P. LYON is an attempt to lift nominations out of the corruptions of primary meetings and party politics; and by so doing, to give those who desire to support purity of character and fearless integrity in a candidate, the opportunity to vote for a true and worthy man.

Friends of the City of New-York! Haters of the Municipal corruption that has well nigh ruined it! Ye who are determined that the city railroads shall abide by the five cent charter! All who desire to support an honest, able, and patriotic citizen, who will guard your interests as he would his own! we urge you TO STRIKE FOR REFORM NOW, and vote for

WILLIAM P. LYON.

REGULAR UNION, GERMAN AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
NINTH DISTRICT,
CHARLES A. LA MONT.

Indorsed by the Mechanics and Workingmen of the District.

NINETEENTH WARD, SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

United Union and War Democratic Nomination.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
WILLIAM H. DE CAMP.

UNION NOMINATION.

FOR MEMBER OF CONGRESS IN THE THIRD DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
JAMES HUMPHREY.

MERCHANTS, HOUSEHOLDERS, AND ALL FRIENDS OF REFORM!

Remember that WILLIAM C. CONNER, Typefounder, is the nominee of
THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
FOR COUNTY CLERK.

UNITED UNION NOMINATION!

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
SAMUEL C. McGRAW.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.

GENTLEMEN—HAVING SEEN WITH DEEP regret men of no character or ability and full of corruption sent to the Assembly to represent the people, I felt it my duty to accept the nomination for member of Assembly from the Eleventh Assembly District, Twentieth Ward, so generously tendered me by the War Democrats.

Thinking we can better promote our interests in the Twentieth Ward by the election of such a man as Mr. John V. Gridley, the Union nominee, I now withdraw in his favor.

Hoping this will meet your approval, and that of all my friends and all advocates of right and justice, I therefore earnestly entreat that we give him our hearty support. With much respect, I remain yours truly,

T. H. BURLEY.

To H. C. PAGE, G. W. GLAZE, H. H. WHITFIELD, Committee on Nomination.

WAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—For Sheriff, John W. Farmer; County Clerk, James M. Thomson; City Judge, Orlando L. Stewart; Coroners, William Schirmer, Louis Naumann, Alexander Wilder; Supervisor, Andreas Willman. For Congress: Fourth District, Morgan Jones; Sixth, Henry J. Raymond; Eighth, William E. Dodge; Ninth, William A. Darling. For Assembly: Seventh District, Thomas E. Stewart; Fifteenth, Thomas B. Van Buren; Sixteenth, William H. DeCamp. By order of the General Committee. H. C. PAGE, Chairman.

OSCAR WOODRUFF, W. J. LA RUE, } Secretaries.

FLAGS.—POLITICAL AND NATIONAL FLAGS, of every description, on hand, in great varieties. ANNIN & CO., Manufacturers, No. 99 Fulton-st., corner of William-st., New-York. (Established 1847.)

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

IXTH, XVTH AND XVITH WARDS.
UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.
J. WILSON GREEN, Ch'n Nom. Conv.
JAS. W. HUSTED, Secretary.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,

IXth, XVth and XVIth Wards.
REGULAR UNION CANDIDATE,
HENRY J. RAYMOND.

ROOMS OF THE N. Y. STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, Nov. 2, 1864.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, held at the Astor House in the City of New-York, on the 2d of November, 1864, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted:

The Executive Committee of the New-York Union State Committee, with a desire to harmonize the existing differences in the Sixth Congressional District, invited the two nominees, Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND and Col. RUSH C. HAWKINS, to meet the Committee, and after hearing their statements in reference to the action of the nominating conventions and the subsequent attempt of the candidates to reconcile the differences in the District it was unanimously

Resolved, That it be recommended to the two candidates and the conventions nominating them, (they having already selected each one referee,) to empower the Executive Committee to select a third referee to act with the referees already chosen by the respective candidates, and that the decision of the majority to determine who of the two candidates should be the candidate of the Union party in the Sixth District.

The proposition was accepted by Mr. RAYMOND and the convention which nominated him, but a letter was received from the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS *declining* the proposition and submitting a counter proposition, that the difference be decided and the candidate selected by casting lots:

Thereupon it was unanimously resolved, That the convention which nominated Col. HAWKINS having declined the proposition made by this committee, and having submitted propositions which this committee do not regard as either expedient or conducive to harmonious and vigorous action among the Union men of the District, *this committee, under all the circumstances of the case, and after careful inquiry as to the relative strength of the two candidates* RECOMMEND ALL UNION VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT TO CAST THEIR VOTES FOR HENRY J. RAYMOND AS THE REGULARLY NOMINATED UNION CANDIDATE.

HAMILTON HARRIS, Chairman.
WALDO M. POTTER, Secretary.

Action of the National Union Executive Committee.

ROOMS OF THE NATIONAL UNION EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

At a meeting of the Committee, held this day, in the absence of Mr. RAYMOND, Hon. WM. CLAFFLIN, of Massachusetts, was appointed temporary Chairman.

The regular business of the committee having been transacted, the following resolution was offered, considered and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are amply gratified to learn that Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND has accepted the nomination tendered him by the Union Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of New-York; that our experience of his ability justifies us in recommending him to the people of that district, as one eminently qualified to faithfully represent them in the National Councils; and that we most earnestly desire his election, not because the position would benefit him, but because the country would be benefited by securing his services.

WM. CLAFFLIN, Chairman Pro Tem.
N. D. SPERRY, Secretary.

UNITED UNION AND WAR DEMOCRACY NOMINATION.

FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JAMES M. THOMSON,
of the Eighteenth Ward.

CITIZENS' UNION CANDIDATE

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
CHARLES P. POLHAMUS.

UNION NOMINATION.

XITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
JOHN A. GRIDLEY.

18TH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1864.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association of the Eighteenth Ward, held this evening at the Medical College in 23d-st., the delegates to the County Convention having reported the action of that body, and it appearing that the same was irregular in that its professed nominations were made by less than the number of delegates authorized to nominate, and discussion being had thereon, it was unanimously

Resolved, That this Association do not regard any of the nominations professed to have been made by that body as binding on the members of this Association.

E. L. BOLLES, Chairman.
C. A. HAND, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, ESQ.—DEAR SIR: The withdrawal of Capt. Manierre, as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, leaves Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and yourself the only loyal candidates for this district. The only hope of returning a Union man is by uniting the support of all loyal men upon a single candidate. With a full appreciation of your patriotism and unselfishness, and with the frankness and sincerity of true friends, we venture respectfully to suggest the question whether, in view of the present state of affairs, you will not think it due to patriotism and the public interest to withdraw your name as a candidate, and to request your friends to united in a cordial and hearty support of that honest and patriotic citizen, William E. Dodge. Respectfully your obedient servants,

MOSES TAYLOR,	JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEORGE BANCROFT,	ISAAC J. OLIVER,
CHAS. BUTLER,	ALBON P. MAN,
C. H. MARSHALL,	EDMUND STEPHENSON,
ELLIOT C. COWDIN,	WM. P. ESTERBROOK,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,	CUMMINGS H. TUCKER,
WM. W. DE FOREST,	JAMES KELLY,
STEPHEN HYATT,	TIM. G. CHURCHILL,
WM. R. STEWART,	GEO. W. BLUNT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.

Messrs. Moses Taylor, George Bancroft and others:

GENTLEMEN: In accepting the nomination for Congress from the War Democracy of the Eighth Congressional District, my sole object was to vindicate the real sentiments of the district, which are an earnest devotion to the country and to the honest administration of public affairs; and although it would have been a matter of no little pride to represent such a constituency as composes the 18th, 20th and 21st Wards, and also, in a measure, the great and powerful City of New-York, mere personal gratification cannot be permitted to stand in the way of the general public good. Feeling that Mr. W. E. Dodge, who has never been an active politician, is nominated less for his affiliation with any political party than for his high qualities, his eminent ability, sterling integrity and unswerving loyalty; and having received the consent of my friends to withdraw whenever the public interest should demand, I have less reluctance in retiring.

This is no time to discuss mere party differences; our country is standing upon the brink of ruin—is writhing in the throes of a disease that may prove fatal; our unity has been threatened by armed traitors, and our flag trailed in the dust by Northern cowards at the feet of truculent rebels. At this crisis, in selecting candidates, the questions to be considered are no longer those of connection with party, but of devotion to country; and the base surrender of Democratic leaders to national enemies, and their treason to the principles of Democracy and to their true-hearted constituency, have left the vast majority of our party without candidates fully expressing their own sentiments.

This ground has been publicly taken by the loyal men of my own party affiliations, and in order to maintain it and carry into effect the resolutions announced by the War Democracy, that men of loyalty alone should receive their support, I consent to your wishes; and as it was a regard for these views that induced me to accept the nomination, it is in strict accordance with them, and to prove that I do not shrink from their personal effect, that I now withdraw. Yours, very respectfully,

ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

MOZART, McKEON and GERMAN CONSTITUTIONAL UNION, MECHANICS' and WORKINGMENS' NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
TYPE FOUNDER.

UNION NOMINATION.

TWENTIETH WARD—ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Delegates of the above Association, held on Thursday, Oct. 27th inst.,

ROBERT USHER, Jr.,

was unanimously nominated for Assembly.
JOHN HOOPER, Chairman of Convention.

UNION NOMINATION

For Congress,
NINTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM A. DARLING,
12th, 19th and 22d Wards.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION NOMINATION,

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
9th District 16th Ward,
SAMUEL C. REED.
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, President.
E. P. CLARK, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

For Member of Assembly.
Ninth District, XVIth Ward,
SAMUEL C. REED,
the present incumbent.

ELECTION.

Rings for ballots for sale as heretofore by the sole manufacturer, C. A. BUNNER, No. 11 John-st. Also, by C. W. BROWER, corner 19th-st. and 4th av., at any hour.

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON.

DR. VONEISENBERG'S NEW INVENTION
FOR THE CURE
OF THE MOST COMPLICATED DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF
SIGHT, HEARING,
AS WELL AS
CHRONIC CATARRH, DISEASED THROAT,
AND ANY DISEASE WHERE THE MUCOUS MEMBRANE IS DESTROYED OR IMPAIRED.

As the meaning of the name given by Dr. VON EISENBERG to his new Invention may not be easily comprehended, we (the New-York *Evening Express*) give the following explanation of its uses for the better understanding of the general sufferer:

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGCONI

is derived from the Greek word Aisoptikos, which, in its literal acceptation, signifies pertaining to the senses the theory or philosophy of tastes, the science of sensations, or that which explains the cause of mental pain or pleasure. Neuralgicon is a compound of the two Greek words, *neuron*, a nerve, and logos, a discourse with the suffirecon. The meaning conveyed by the term is, that it is an instrument or machine devised on philosophical principles with a thorough knowledge of the nervous system.

In describing the matter more at length to show its uses, that it might be better understood by the general sufferer, we give a simpler explanation. The nervous system is the source of many diseases.

All physicians admit this, and all profess at least to be able to apply a remedy. The Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, by prescribing opiates, anodynes, &c., may, and do, alleviate the pain arising from impaired or diseased nerves, but this does not restore the nerve. It is only temporary relief—a relief, too, to some one nerve at the expense of the entire system. The Æsthetico-Neuralgicon of Dr. VON EISENBERG not merely allays the irritation, but restores the nerve to its normal condition. The Doctor's theory is, that each nerve has a specific office, and has its own peculiar susceptibility. Thus, for example, the nerve of vision is insensible to touch, and, on the other hand, the nerve of touch is insensible to light, and so on through the whole system. The great excellence of this æsthetical instrument is, that it can be applied not on guess-work principles, which are no principles at all, but that it can be applied with accuracy and certainty to any nerorve nerves that are weakened or impaired, to the different nerves of motion, or sensation, to the eye, the ear, or the touch, as in paralysis.

To those, therefore, who are in any way afflicted with loss of sight or hearing, with catarrh, bronchitis, chest or lung diseases, we earnestly suggest a visit to the consulting apartments of Dr. VON EISENBERG. There he will be speedily made to know the possibility of a cure in even complicated cases, and thus be encouraged to proceed until he is discharged thoroughly renovated and cured.

The reader, on perusing what we have here presented him, touching the beauty, complexity, costliness, touching the various uses to which the Æsthetico-Neuralgicon can be applied, may be induced to believe that in the warmth of our commendations we have exceeded the sober truth as to its utility; but we know we have not exceeded the limits of common sense in our description. We care not how prejudiced any one may be against it; he cannot, when it is thoroughly explained to him—and that the inventor is prepared to do at any time to those who call upon him—but be convinced it is all that is claimed for it, namely, the most perfect mechanical contrivance for the exhibition of spiritualized and ethereal-ized medical preparations now in existence. He will even confess, if he be justly minded, that in many respects it is destined to bring about an entire revolution in certain departments of science, and that it is what its inventor, with reason, holds an apparatus that will do more to mitigate human suffering than anything that, in all the past to this time, has been afforded to the world.—*New-York Evening Express, Sept. 28, 1864.*

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Catarrh Cured.
LINCOLN HOSPITAL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1.

I have been for several years past afflicted with chronic dry catarrh, which a year ago became so bad that my hearing threatened to leave me altogether. My throat became greatly affected. There was a constant roaring in my head, which, with the other symptoms, was always greatly aggravated by the slightest "cold." Dr. Von Eisenberg commenced treating me a year ago, and has continued to treat me at long intervals since. I am happy to state that the treatment of Dr. Von Eisenberg has produced a constant improvement, so that my hearing is almost perfectly restored. My nostrils are free from inflammation, and my general health is so much improved that I look for its permanent restoration, and that speedily, as a fixed fact. I do cheerfully recommend all persons suffering from catarrhal affections to apply to Dr. Von Eisenberg for treatment, feeling assured that with proper opportunity he will effect a cure.

JAMES T. FERRIE, Captain U. S. A.

I was completely deaf for several years, and hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation in restoring the hearing, I called on him, and in one operation, to my great astonishment and excessive pleasure, I now hear perfectly well. I came into the Doctor perfectly deaf, and hear as I never expected to do. This skill is unrivaled.

CHARLES CHAPPELL, Washington Market.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RESTORATION OF SIGHT.

I, LAWRENCE GRENNA, of No. 133 East 36th-st., New-York City, have been suffering from blindness of the left eye for a considerable period. The eye was continually in a state of great inflammation, from which the good eye became affected, and, indeed, my general health was greatly injured by it. Hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great reputation, and as everyone said mine was a hopeless case, I called on the Doctor, who, after examining me, undertook my case, and within a fortnight I found myself almost completely cured. It is now a month since I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's treatment. I am happy to be able to state that the inflammation is entirely gone, so that I see perfectly with both eyes, added to which I am in good health, a blessing I have not enjoyed since I was blind. I do conscientiously and gratefully swear to the above statement, in a Court of Justice at the City Hall of the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1864.

LAWRENCE GRENNA.

Sworn before me this 10th day of October, 1864.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.
{The Grand Seal of the New-York Mayoralty.}

Dr. VON EISENBERG may be consulted on the diseases of the eye and ear, and for catarrh, at the office, No. 816 Broadway, New-York.

THE ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON is now on exhibition at Dr. VON EISENBERG'S Consulting Rooms, No. 816 BROADWAY, near 12th-st.

DRY GOODS.

CAREY'S.
VELVETS, ANGORA VELOURS,
ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, VELVET BEAVERS
CASTOR BEAVERS, FRENCH DOESKINS,
and FRENCH FANCY CLOTH CLOAKS
IN
CIRCULARS, BASQUINES
and SACQUES,
are now complete, and every lady in want of a
WINTER GARMENT
will find an assortment to suit all, at prices much under the gold standard.
GEORGE CAREY,
No. 475 BROADWAY. (Late Charles Street & Co.)

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,
Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.
A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,
Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand st.,
FRENCH MERINOS, POPLINS, WOOL PLAIDS
DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c.
Also, at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.,
UNDER GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
BREAKFAST ROBES, CAPS, &c., &c., in great variety.

CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
A large assortment at retail
AT REDUCED PRICES!
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 and 467 BROADWAY, corner Grand-st.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c.,
a large assortment at retail,
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, STAIR-CARPETING, RUGS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., a large assortment. Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES, TASSELS, WINDOW SHADES, and FIXTURES, in great variety,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

BELOW THE GOLD COST:
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
including several lots of choice Paris Silk, for evening wear,
AT RETAIL.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
Manufactured expressly for the city retail trade.
ALSO,
a large quantity of FRENCH and ENGLISH MANUFACTURED CLOAKS, imported as samples, will be sold at retail at VERY LOW PRICES.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 276 Bowery,
invite the attention of the ladies of New-York and surrounding cities to their present magnificent
STOCK OF CLOAKS,
BASQUES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
AND JACKETS,
manufactured from the latest and most popular styles imported, and at 25 to 40 per cent. less than Broadway and Canal-st. cloak-stores.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' CLOAKS, ALL SIZES.
ALSO,
An attractive stock of NEW SHAWLS, for Fall and Winter wear, consisting of long and square Broche, Cashmere, Thibet, Berlin and Woolen Shawls.
ALSO,
an immense stock of new
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
purchased chiefly at auction, very much under the cost to import.
BLACK SILKS, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2, worth from $2 to $3.
COLORED SILKS, at $1, $1 20, $1 50 to $2 50, worth from $1 50 to $4.
GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOS, From Auction.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 25—worth $1 75.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 50—worth $2.
FRENCH MERINOS at $1 75—worth $2 50.
FRENCH MERINOS (finest imported) at $2—worth $3.
EMPRESS CLOTHS, choice colors, at $1 25 to $2 20.
PARIS OTTOMANS, double width, at $1 to $1 75.
BLACK ALPACAS and BOMBAZINES, at all prices, from 60c. a yard up.
FRENCH POPLINS, Tartan Plaids, at $1, $1 25 to $2. Sold recently from $1 50 to $3.
New and choice DELAINES, at 37½c., 40c., and 45c.
BALMORAL SKIRTS, of Foreign and Domestic Manufactures, very select styles, from $3 to $8 50.
SAXONY PLAID VALENCIAS at 45c., 50c., to 65c. a yard.
MERINO PLAIDS, all wool, at 75c., 80c., and 90c. a yard; also, from auction at decided bargains.
100 dozen CLOTH GLOVES, ladies' sizes, at 5s., 6s. to 8s. a pair.
A large lot LADIES' KID GLOVES, at $1 and $1 25 a pair.
LADIES' DARK KID GLOVES, select colors, equal to Bajous or Alexandres, at only $1 50 a pair, worth $2 25.
Also,
purchased at auction, during the recent panic in DOMESTIC GOODS, a large stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
consisting of
BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
MUSLINS,
TICKINGS,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS, &c.
10-4 BLANKETS, (superior quality,) $9 50 and $11, worth $13 and $15 50.
SHAKER FLANNELS, yard wide and heavy, at $1 a yard.
BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, at 25c., 28c., 30c., 35c. to 50c. a yard.
TICKINGS at 28c., 33c., 45c. to 60c.
PRINTS, full madder colors, warranted, at 25c.
Ladies will find it to their interest to examine our extensive stock. PEYTON & JOHNSTON,
No. 276 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 136 Pearl-st., New-York.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH
HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH GARMENTS, DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OF ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY. ALSO, OPERA, RECEPTION AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GARMENTS. LADIES' BREAKFAST AND DINNER JACKETS IN GREAT VARIETY.
No. 1,142 BROADWAY, one door above 26th-st.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!! SHIRTS!!!
Fine shirts made to order, and a perfect fit warranted.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Shaker flannel undershirts and drawers; merino and lambs' wool undershirts and drawers; heavy scarlet flannel undershirts and drawers; three and four-ply linen collars, suspenders, gloves, hosiery of all kinds, at retail, by GEO. M. TRACY, Agent, No. 101 William-st., N. Y.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.—KID, CLOTH and fleecy-line in great variety. Also, Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests and Drawers, Winter Hosiery, Mittens, Leggins, Hoods, Sontags, Scarfs, Saxony Yarn, &c., &c., at low prices. N. B.—Ladies' Undressed Kids, at ELGER'S cheap store, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—NEW STYLES IN cloaks and dress ornaments, just received from Paris. Also, wide belting and buckles, velvet ribbons and trimming ribbons, black lace, Shetland and barege veils. N. B.—French corsets at reduced prices. At ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker, by an English Protestant young lady; is a good operator on Grover & Baker's machine, and would bring her own with her if required; the best of reference given and required. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 70 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN woman, a situation as housekeeper; she perfectly understands the duties, and is not afraid of work; a comfortable home preferable to high wages; the best city reference given as to respectability and capacity; or would do cooking in a small family. Inquire at No. 23 Bedford-st., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THE CITY OR country by a number of first-rate cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids, nurses, laundresses, and girls for housework, at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 East 12th st., near University-place.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent city reference, a situation as infant's nurse; makes children's clothes; quick at the needle; would wait on a lady; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse and do plain sewing; understands embroidery; best of city references. Can be seen at No. 125 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL A situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing; or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 11 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant woman as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Inquire for 2 days, No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED Protestant young woman, in city or country, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, WILLING GIRL, WITH city reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $8. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at her present employer's, No. 96 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; the best of city reference. Call at No. 13 27th-st., near Madison-av. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or take care of children. City reference. Please call at No. 200 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, to assist in washing and ironing; the best of city reference. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., rear, for three days.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A situation for a most experienced child's nurse whom she can highly recommend. Call or address CHILD'S NURSE, No. 142 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; has good city reference from her last place. Call at No. 199 West 25th-st., near the 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; can give good reference. Apply at No. 94 Watts-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman a situation to go out by the day or week; good references. Apply, for two days, to SUSAN CLAY, No. 97 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, A few ladies and gentlemen's washing. Call at, or address No. 168 East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A LARGE NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED female servants, who have filled first-class situations during the season, are now on hand, ready to supply families, hotels and boarding-houses with competent help in all the different branches of housework. Apply at the Large Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st. Also male help of all kinds.

SAN FRANCISCO.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WELL acquainted with housekeeping, and having certificates of high character, wishes employment in a family going to reside in San Francisco. A note through the Post-office, addressed to MARY HALE, New-York, will receive immediate attention.

COLORED DOMESTICS FROM THE South, and experienced Northern servants, can be obtained at the FREEDMEN'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, Room No. 21.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED German females want situations, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; has first-class city reference. Call on or address for two days E. C. B., No. 111 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A man of long experience with horses; can produce the best of references as to capability and industry. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY MAN AND WIFE, one as coachman; can milk; wife as cook and laundress; both have good references. If suited, no objections to the city. Address T. M., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION BY A LAD 17 YEARS old; has good testimonials, and some knowledge of the drug business. Apply to his uncle, Rev. J. S. DAVISON, No. 2 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been employed in a fancy dry goods, a small ware or similar business, can get a situation in a German dry goods importing house as entry clerk and assistant salesman; best of references wanted. Apply, with full particulars, to Box No. 3,480 Post-office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER. Address, with references, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office, post paid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERRY'S
MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION.
Chloasma, or Moth Patches, Lentigo or Freckles, blemishes in the face called moth, are very annoying, particularly to ladies of light complexion, as the discolored spots on the face show more strongly on blondes than brunettes; but they contribute greatly in marring the beauty of either; and anything that will effectually remove them without injuring the skin in texture or color, would be considered a great achievement in medical science. Dr. B. C. PERRY, who has made diseases of the skin a specialty, has discovered an infallible remedy for the removal of moth, freckles and other discolorations from the face without injuring the skin in texture or color.
Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. For sale by all Druggists.
Call for PERRY'S Moth and Freckle Lotion.
WEEKS & POTTER, No. 170 Washington-st., Boston, Wholesale Agents for New-England.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.
Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS USE
PYLE'S SALERATUS. | PYLE'S O. K. SOAP.
PYLE'S CREAM TARTAR. | PYLE'S BLUEING POWDER.
PYLE'S BAKING SODA. | PYLE'S STOVE POLISH.
Articles designed for all who want the best goods, full weight. Sold by best Grocers everywhere. Each package bears the name of JAMES PYLE, Manufacturer, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at
MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn Long Island, N. Y.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 6 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SEWING MACHINES.
All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

LEGACY TO A PERSON NAMED OLIVER, OR HIS ISSUE.—A person of the above name left Scotland a good many years ago, as supposed, and he, or his lawful issue, will reap much advantage if identified within a limited time. The person referred to, or his issue, will please address by post a letter or letters to Mr. R. ELLIS, W. S., Edinburgh, stating the following particulars, viz.: His full name or names; what part of Scotland he left, and when he left, and whether he left alone, or with whom he left; with whom he resided in Scotland when young, and where he went, and who are or were his relations or connections; also, his present age.
Although identification is necessary within a limited time, yet the time is not so limited as to render any personal present interview necessary, and it is not desired that any person should incur the trouble and expense of making personal application within the present year, or in the next succeeding year.

A RARE COLLECTION OF OLD FOREIGN and American coin on exhibition and for sale, at the Exchange Office No. 152 Bowery, under the Bank. WILSON DEFENDORF.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 209 East 18th-st., near 2d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TIMBER LOT OF 674 ACRES.—ONE of the most valuable timber lots in this State, within 3½ miles of canal and railroad, near the head of Seneca Lake; easy of access, and surrounded by highly improved farms, worth from $50 to $60 per acre. The land is heavily timbered, and is of better soil and surface than any other similar body in the State. The property has on it a steam saw mill and shingle machine in running order, four dwellings and two barns. Title perfect; price $50 per acre. Very favorable terms will be made with a party who desires to lumber it or it will be exchanged in part for other first-class property near New-York, or for well located Western lands at cash prices. W. L. BARNES, No. 362 Broadway, third floor, rear.

FARM FOR SALE—AT HACKENSACK, N. J., 68 acres of land; beautifully located on the bank of the Hackensack River, opposite of Hackensack village, with 900 feet of bold river front; will make 100 beautiful building spots; is well watered and plenty of fruit of all kinds; is good land for garden purposes; within one-half mile of the railroad station, which terminates foot of Chamber-st., New-York; is known as the Amos farm. Will be sold at auction, by order of Court, on the 15th day of November, at 2 P. M., on the premises; is twelve miles' drive from Hoboken. For particulars inquire of E. R. KIRK, No. 195 West-st., New-York. DAVID B. AMOS.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—Four story Philadelphia basement brick house and lot, on 5th-av., south of 34th-st.
Also, 2½ story high stoop brown-stone fronts on 37th-st., near 5th-av., full fronts, on Madison-av., near 30th-st.
Also, on 34th-st., near Madison-av.
Also, on 27th-st., near Broadway.
Also, on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Also, on Lexington-av., near 28th-st.
For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE PREMISES OF THE LATE John Taylor, Esq., President of the Newark Banking Company, on Broad-st., Newark, N. J. The lot is about 45 feet front, and extends back near 400 feet, to Church-st.; the garden abounds in fruits. For terms, apply to THOS. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Room No. 13, No. 84 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, southeast corner Market and Mulberry sts., Newark, N. J. ELLIS DUNN.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four new brick houses; three-story, basement and under-cellar; high, brown-stone stoops; complete with all the modern improvements. Location one of the most pleasant on the island. Terms easy. GEO. W. BEALE, No. 39 Pine-st.

FARM WANTED.—A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, pleasantly located, near some village, and not far from an Episcopal Church, with not less than twenty acres of land, in a healty location, and price not over $5,000. Address, with particulars, H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—173 ACRES ON THE Hudson River for $13,000; house, barn, orchard, fine view of river; sold to close an estate; near a depot. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE IN BINGHAMTON—A LARGE house, recently repaired, with furnace, &c.; the lot near two acres; 150 fruit-trees, vines, &c.; scenery unsurpassed. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING FOR California offers to rent his house, genteelly furnished, for the winter, with or without stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c., &c. Rent for the house till May, to a good tenant and small private family, $2,500, and $1,000 extra for the stable, horses, carriages, sleighs, &c. The house is not a large one. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and bedroom, with or without board, in a private family; bath and gas. Apply at No. 96 West 27th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—IN THE neighborhood of 14th-st. and Union-square; parlor and two bed-rooms required; French, German or Spanish family preferred. Address BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 785 Broadway.

WANTED—A SPACIOUS, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICE, in an eligible location for a produce commission business. Address A. R., box No. 116 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

WANTED—FURNISHED, THE SECOND STORY of a modern built house in or near the 5th-av., with private table, or conveniences for housekeeping, for a gentleman and wife; private family preferred; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. A., Box No. 167 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK, OR ON Brooklyn Heights, by a gentleman with three children and nurse, in a private family who would be interested in the care of the children; (ages five, nine, and thirteen.) Address H, Box 5,045 New-York Post-office.

MRS. ARNOLD, AT NO. 77 EAST 14TH-st., will have, after Nov. 7, two very fine suites of rooms to let, with board, on first and second floors. The one on the first floor is a large front room. House first class. References required.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH board, may be had in a strictly private family of four (no children,) in West 23d-st.; none but those of the highest respectability need apply; to such a good opportunity offers. Address Box No. 368 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.
500 SHARES MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA R. R. CO. STOCK CERTIFICATES, as follows:

Nos.	Names.	
12,691	W. B. Clerke	For 50 shares
12,857	Lockwood & Co	For 100 shares
13,123	D. Groesbeck & Co.	For 100 shares
13,317	Graham, Nichols & Co.	For 50 shares
13,473	Lockwood & Co.	For 100 shares
13,542	Joseph Marié	For 50 shares
13,543	Joseph Marié	For 50 shares

All persons are forbid negotiating the above certificates, transfer having been stopped by the owners.
JEROME, RIGGS & CO., No. 46 Exchange-place.

TO THE PUBLIC.
CHARLES WINDSOR, paying Teller of the Mercantile Bank for the last 14 years, has disappeared, and there is a deficiency in his cash of $207,000 in currency, and $34,000 in gold. A reward of $5,000 is hereby offered for the arrest and delivery of said C. Windsor to proper authority, and $15,000 additional for the recovery of the amount taken, or in that proportion for the amount recovered.
The remaining surplus of the Bank, after deducting the amount abstracted, is $472,000, or 47 per cent. on the Capital Stock. D. H. ARNOLD, President Mercantile Bank.

LOST OR STOLEN.
A $1000 U. S. new 5-20 bond, No. 16,030, mailed through the New-York Post-office on the 27th of October, to the Southport Bank, Southport, Conn., and not received. All persons are warned against purchasing the same, as payment will be stopped at the Treasury Department.
A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the bond, or for information leading to its recovery.
SOUTHPORT BANK, Southport, Conn.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating any of the following described notes, as the same have been stolen, and payment stopped. One note for $80 or $100, made by Paul Jagger and David Clark, dated Jan. 1, 1864, payable to Mary Maney or bearer. One note for $125, made by Mary T. Hedges, dated Dec. 24, 1862, payable to Mary Maney or bearer, dated Nov. 1, 1864. MARY MANEY.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against receiving or negotiating the following described note, as the same has been stolen, and payment thereof has been stopped. Said note was for $200, and was made by Charles T. Little and Alexander McDowell, dated April 1, 1864, payable one year after date to Annie Bacon or bearer. DATED NOV. 1, 1864. ANNIE BACON.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.—ONE 5-20 United States Bond of $100, Registered No. 4,637, and four 5-20 Coupon Bonds of $100, numbered 61,585, 61,586, 61,587, 61,588, have been stolen from my house, and the public are cautioned against purchasing these bonds, as payment has been stopped. H. S. HUNTINGTON.

STOLEN—THREE TEN-FORTY U. S. COUPON Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 18,327, 18,328, 26,565. All persons are cautioned against purchasing the same, as payment has been stopped. SANFORD BORIE.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK Saturday evening from the Harlem cars between City Hall and 8th-st., a carpet-bag containing various articles for a jeweler's store. The above reward will be paid to any person leaving it with BANKS & BAILY, No. 22 Bowery.

FOUND—IN FIFTH-AV., ON THE 1ST INST., A gold breastpin. The owner can have it returned by calling at No. 2 East 37th-st., proving property, and paying for this advertisement.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING, Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A DOCTOR'S PHAETON-WAGON and sleigh, city manufacture, and in good order. Inquire at MR. GRANT'S stable, No. 7 Doughty-st., Brooklyn, near the Fulton ferry.

FINANCIAL.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
NO. 240 BROADWAY.
FISCAL AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT.
New 7 3-10 notes ready for delivery. Interest payable semi-annually, and at maturity holders have option of changing into 5-20 gold-bearing 6 per cent. Bonds.
Commission, ¼ per cent., allowed buyers, and favorable terms to banks and bankers.
Old 7 3-10 Treasury Notes converted into Bonds of 1881. Government securities on hand for sale.
D. L. ROSS, President,
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

PETROLEUM
OIL STOCKS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
No. 52 William-street,
Begs leave to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he is a member of the PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE BOARD, and gives his special attention to buying and selling of Oil Stocks in first-class companies. Companies that wish to have their stocks placed upon the call-list of the Board can do so, free of charge, and obtain the necessary papers. Parties who are desirous of forming new companies of choice oil property only will find extensive facilities for doing so on application as above.
ALL THE LEADING PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS THAT ARE PAYING REGULAR MONTHLY DIVIDENDS ARE FOR SALE AT NICOLAY'S, STOCK SALES ROOMS, No. 52 William-street.
First-class Oil Stocks only solicited.

THE TARR FARM
PETROLEUM CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 61 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL $3,000,000.
30,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE $100 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
GEO. P. BRADFORD, Esq. .... New-York.
Hon. ROGER AVERILL .... Danbury, Conn.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D. .... New-York.
ALANSON A. SUMNER .... Albany, N. Y.
E. B. BELDEN, M. D. .... New-York.
J. T. SANGER .... New-York.
JAMES WADSWORTH .... New-York.
To all acquainted with the Oil Region of Western Pennsylvania the name of this company, as indicating its locality, is significant of the great value of its properties.
There is no better Oil Territory.
It embraces interests in fee, and in more than twenty productive wells, and in twelve others now rapidly approaching completion; while the further development of its large unimproved area will at an early day greatly increase its product.
We offer it as a permanent dividend-paying investment.
A limited amount of this stock can be obtained solely of the undersigned at $50 per share, being ONE-HALF of its par value.
The declared dividend for the month is one per cent. on its entire capital, to which purchasers within the month will be entitled.
JAMES WADSWORTH & CO., No. 61 Cedar-st., New-York.

NOBLE AND DELEMATER ROCK OIL COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.
Office No. 67 Wall-st.
100,000 Shares. Par Value $3. $300,000.
Stock full paid, no future assessments.
This Company has an ample working capital, with an interest in the now largest producing well on Oil Creek.
OFFICERS:
John J. Morris, Pres. Isaac A. Quackenboss, Vice-Pres.
Isaac Bemheimer, Trea. J. H. Ketcham, Secretary.
William Norton, Counsel.
TRUSTEES.
John J. Morris, Isaac O. Barker,
Isaac A. Quackenboss, Henry Cohn,
Isaac Bemheimer, Smith Barker, Jr.
John H. Rhodes.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery. C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 6s. OF 1881,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS,
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York,
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AGENTS
for the sale of the
"7-3-10 NATIONAL LOAN."
All denominations ready for immediate delivery. One-quarter per cent. commission allowed in all cases, and liberal terms made with Banks, Bankers, and Dealers.
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES
purchased, and on hand, for sale.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 128 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1864, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Company.
WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY.
FIRST DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FOUR (4) PER CENT.,
payable Nov. 15, (free of Government tax,) at their office, No. 6 Broadway, New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., inclusive.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.

GREAT BASIN OIL COMPANY
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two (2) per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable to New-York stockholders at the office of JAMES B. POST, Room No. 25, No. 20 Exchange Place, on and after the 10th inst. GEO. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, held this day, THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Esq., was unanimously elected President, to fill the office made vacant by the resignation of Joseph Walker, Esq., who retires on account of impaired health. The change will take effect on November 1. By order, RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 Broadway, Oct. 2, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 7th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the choice of six directors, in the places of those whose term of office will expire on that day, and of three Inspectors to preside at the next election. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d day of November until after the election.
J. C. GOODRIDGE, Secretary.
By order of the Directors.

OFFICE OF THE COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 161 Broadway, on MONDAY, 14th inst., between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board. GEO. T. HAWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at their office, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th proximo. Polls open from 2 to 4 P. M. SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.
CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.

CHATHAM BANK, Oct. 22, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election will be held at the banking room, No. 184 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 7 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the Banking-house, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 8th day of November, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
C. A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—In sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

PETROLEUM STOCKS AND LANDS,
NO. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29.
FOR SALE.
Buchanan Farm, Highgate,
Manhattan, Bergen Coal and Oil,
Watson, Consolidated,
Germania, Story and McClintock,
Rynd Farm, Northern Light,
McKinley, Alleghany,
Guild Farm, Oceanic,
Seneca Reservation.
All the desirable Monthly Dividend Oil Stocks, also Lands on Cherry Run, Oil Creek and Alleghany River.
Having personally examined the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania, we can give reliable information as to the value of Lands or Companies based on interests in that region.
STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.
WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.
All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7-3-10 LOAN.
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, Nov. 2, 1864.
The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this company will be held at the office at Pittsburgh on the SECOND WEDNESDAY, 9th day of November, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY, the 7th, to SATURDAY, the 12th of November, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
In first-class Companies for sale, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

THE SUN OIL COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
100,000 SHARES OF TWO DOLLARS EACH.
Subscription Price for Reserved Stock, $1 per Share.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON, President.
FRANCIS B. ANTZ, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
JNO. M. ROBERTSON .... 229 Broadway.
WILLIAM H. WILEY .... 260 Washington-st.
LUMAN B. WING .... 363 South-st.
STEPHEN B. BRAGUE .... 8 Wall-st.
PETER U. MORGAN .... 237 Washington-st.
Office, No. 8 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 2,017.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD AT this bank, 1st inst., the following persons were unanimously chosen
DIRECTORS:
JAMES E. SOUTHWORTH, GEORGE ALLIN,
ROSWELL S. BURROWS, ELISHA A. PARKER,
RUSSELL C. ROOT, SAMUEL RAYNOR,
JOSEPH T. SANGER, SMITH SHELDON,
DANIEL M. WILSON.
INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION,
ALBERT B. CAPWELL, ABM. S. ALLISON,
GEORGE D. ARTHUR.
At a meeting of the board, held this day, JAMES E. SOUTHWORTH was unanimously reelected President, and RUSSELL C. ROOT Vice-President, for the ensuing year. R. W. R. FREEMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
TELEGRAPH TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON made, and Exchange on
SAN FRANCISCO.
LONDON,
DUBLIN and
PARIS.
For sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company, viz.:
GEORGE A. BELL, President.
WM. REDMOND, Vice-President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.
B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.
JERSEY CITY, Nov. 3, 1864.

OFFICE HOLMAN GOLD MINING CO., No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1864.—The Trustees of Holman Gold Mining Co., voted at the last monthly meeting to offer 5,000 shares of their reserve stock for working capital, at $2 20 per share. Par value $2. This Company own fifty gold-bearing claims, all well tested; a 12-stamp mill now running, shed, office and stable, all in Gilpin and Clear Creeks Co's, Colorado.
H. P. CROZIER, President.
JOHN O'NEIL, Secretary.

OFFICE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Ward & Co., No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, seventh (7th) of November next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WM. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE INTERNATIONAL GOLD AMALGAMATING COMPANY, No. 137 Broadway, Room No. 7, NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1864.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing Trustees for the ensuing year.
The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL COOPER, Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 3d November, 1864.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual election for nine Directors of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, November 9, 1864, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 2 P. M., and reopen on Tuesday, 15th, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

OFFICE MISSISSIPPI & MISSOURI R. R., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., N. Y.
THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, due Nov. 8, will be paid on that day at the Corn Exchange Bank. GEO. T. W. DAVIS, Treasurer.

ALL CLAIMS AND BILLS AGAINST the United States, of whatever description, purchased or collected by
WALDEN, WILLARD & McILVAINE,
No. 17 Broad-st., New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. [illegible] first floor over Park Bank.

DIVIDENDS.

OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, No. 7 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
The Trustees of this Company have this day declared the regular monthly dividend of one per cent., and an extra dividend of one per cent., payable Nov. 15 to stockholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 7. Transfer books will be closed from this date and reopened TUESDAY, Nov. 8.
B. MURRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RYND FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 8 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a dividend of (3½) three and one-half per cent., payable on and after 9th inst. Transfer books closed until Nov. 10. S. F. JENKINS, Sec'y.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—$1,400, on real estate, either in this city or Brooklyn. Apply to No. 51 South-st., 2d floor.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer,
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Will sell
At their Salesrooms, No. 36 Pine-st.,
On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, 1864,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
the following favorite brands of genuine Havana
SEGARS:
20,000 La Rosa de Cuba.
30,000 Clavel de Santiago "Conchas."
5,000 Brevas de.
10,000 Londres.
6,000 Prensados Flor.
5,000 Regalia Britannica.
Samples of the above may be seen at the office of the Auctioneer.

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the New-York County Medical Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock, and a stated meeting at 8 o'clock.
ISAAC E. TAYLOR, M. D., President.
ELLSWORTH ELIOT, M. D., Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.
WASHINGTON ARSENAL, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 3, 1864.
Will be sold at public auction, at the Arsenal, on the 19th of November, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M., a lot of Ordnance Stores, condemned as unfit for use, viz:
1 Steam Boiler and Pump.
1 Double Lathe.
6 Grindstones.
741 Gray Blankets.
1,608 Blue Blankets.
1,901 Red Blankets.
37 Polepads, Gutta Percha.
65 Valises, Cavalry, round.
2,317 Nose Bags.
2,833 Surcingles.
1,821 Blankets.
683 McClellan Saddle-trees.
110 yards Silk Serge.
40 pounds Woolen Yarn.
1,000 pounds Woolen Rags.
2 pounds Shoe-thread.
85 Barrels.
6 Jugs.
7 Bottles.
2 Water Cans.
332 Watering Buckets, Gutta Percha.
79 Watering Buckets, Leather.
Also, a large lot of Wrought and Cast Iron.
Successful bidders will be required to remove the stores within five days from the date of sale.
Terms, cash in Government funds.
(Signed,) J. G. BENTON, Major Ordnance Commanding.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1864.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until SATURDAY, the 12th inst., for furnishing by contract at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:
Two hundred sets of six-mule wagon harness.
To be made according to the new specifications of sample in this office. Bidders will state the shortest time in which they can deliver the quantity to be bid for.
All proposals should be accompanied with a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.
The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Delivering Harness," and addressed to
Col. D. H. VINTON,
Dep. Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the holder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, November 14, 1864, at eleven o'clock A. M.
For regulating and grading, &c., Ninetieth-street, between Ninth-avenue and Broadway.
For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, between Third and Eighth avenues.
For regulating and grading Ninth-avenue, between Broadway and Eighty sixth-street.
For curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.
For curb, gutter and flagging Fifty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.
For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third-streets and First-avenue and Avenue A.
Repairing outer end of Pier number thirty-seven North River.
Building tender for Engine Company number nine.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New York, November 2, 1864.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 65 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the
FREIGHTING OF FORAGE
for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine,
TO
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C., Port Royal, S. C., and New Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. E. CORBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diploma, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st., N. Y.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause, can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 163 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,350 N. Y. P. O.

DR. RANNING'S BRACE TRUSSES, BODY BRACES, SPINAL LEVERS, WOMB BRACES, and PILE SPRINGS, applied by himself at No. 22 Bond-st., New-York.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work. 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

ASTROLOGY.

CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAM, NO. 919 Broadway. Consultations from 9 o'clock till 8. Those desirous to hear from absent friends or the future are invited. No deception. Lady, $1; gentleman, $2

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
LOUISIANA—Prowse..........Saturday, Nov. 5.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Nov. 19.
VIRGINIA—Lewis..........Saturday, Dec. 3.
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Dec. 17.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency; Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL— Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF MANCHESTER...SATURDAY..........Nov. 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY..........Nov. 19
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY..........Nov. 26
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 23.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 30.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp.........Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR......Nelson........Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA.........Jayne.........Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR......Bell..........Saturday, Dec. 10.
GUIDING STAR......Knapp.........Saturday, Dec. 17.
MORNING STAR......Nelson........Saturday, Dec. 24.
SUWO NADA.........Jayne.........Saturday, Dec. 31.
DAY STAR..........(Building.)
At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

PASSAGE—Chief cabin staterooms, $75 to $100, according to location of stateroom. Second cabin, $50.

FREIGHT—Measurement goods 40 cents per cubic foot; weight goods 1 cent per pound; dry barrels, $1 75 each.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,418, the *Day Star* 2,718, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,786, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons..........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE............3,204 tons..........900-horse power
EUGENIE..............(Afloat)............900-horse power
FRANCE...............(Building)..........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III.........(Building)..........1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE..........WEDNESDAY..........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.........WEDNESDAY..........Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NOTICE.—THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER LAFAYETTE will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., at 11 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board at 10 o'clock.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE—REDUCED RATES
Central American Transit Company.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.
The new and elegant steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at noon,
from Pier No. 23 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship AMERICA. For passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st. D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.
Next voyage SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Nov. 14..........COSTA RICA..........TINKLEPAUGH.
Nov. 23..........OCEAN QUEEN.........SEABURY.
Dec. 3...........NORTH STAR..........JONES.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT, LANDING PASSENGERS AT HAVANA.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, S. G. RUSSELL, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16.
For freight or passage, at reduced rates, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—The CHAMPION, WILSON, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class United States Mail Steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M. The passenger accommodations of this steamer have been enlarged and elegantly furnished. Passage, first-class, $60.
No freight received or bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The FUNG SHUEY will succeed, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE UNITED States Mail Steamship EAGLE, Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for HAVANA direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. BARTON, will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Nov. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—THE CARGO of the steamship *Atlanta*, which vessel sailed from London on the 27th August for New-York, via Havre, and put into Queenstown in distress, was transhipped per steamship *Celia*, just arrived at this port. To avoid the expense of discharging under general order, consignees will please call without delay at the office of the undersigned, with their bills of lading for indorsement, and sign the average bond.
LAWSON & WALKER, Average Adjusters,
New-York, Oct. 26, 1864. No. 62 Wall-st.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Nassau and Havana, are requested to be on board, at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, at 11 o'clock on MONDAY MORNING, 7th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.
Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.
TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—A CERtificate that we cause no pain in the extraction of teeth has been signed by over thirteen hundred patients. Call and examine it. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
EXPRESS TRAINS FROM NEW-YORK TO ALBANY AND TROY leave the depot, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., daily (except Sundays,) at
10 A. M.
4 P. M.

Connecting at Albany and Troy with trains North and West.

For the better accommodation of the public, arrangements have been made to run the trains of the Hudson River Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company at different hours from New-York.

New cars of the best construction and most convenient for the use of passengers, have been recently placed on the Harlem road, and the arrangements for ticketing passengers and checking baggage to all the principal places North and West, are very extensive and complete.

☞ Tickets of the Hudson River Railroad Company and of this Company, will be received by either Company; and baggage checked by either Company for Troy or Albany, or the connecting lines North and West, will be delivered at those cities or to the connecting lines without change of checks.
E. A. CHAPIN, Superintendent.
New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Montague-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE FOOT OF Chambers-st.:
7:00 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7:00 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Mail for Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express—Sundays excepted—for Buffalo, &c.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and for Cleveland direct, via A. and G. W. Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reöpened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.

Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.

Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—ON AND after Oct. 31, trains leave Chambers-st. for Albany and Troy, and places North and West: 6:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 5:30, 10:40 P. M. The 5:30 P. M. train has sleeping cars attached from 30th-st. through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Sunday train, 6 P. M. from 30th-st.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:05 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.
Nov. 1, 1864.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
"AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
COMMONWEALTH,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF LANDING.
BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA.
On and after TUESDAY next, the 1st day of November, the steamboat of the above line will leave the wharf at the foot of Montague-st., (south side of ferry,) instead of the present pier at Atlantic-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Sundays excepted.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and firm of WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.
EDWARD WHITEHOUSE.
HECTOR MORISON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is WHITEHOUSE, MORISON & CO. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership is the buying and selling of stocks, bonds and other securities, as brokers on commission. That the names of all the general and special partners in such partnership are Hector Morison, James Henry Whitehouse, Daniel M. Jarvis, Edward M. Whitehouse and Edward Whitehouse. That said Hector Morison is a general partner, and that his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and State of New-York. That said James Henry Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That said Daniel M. Jarvis is a general partner, and his place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. That said Edward M. Whitehouse is a general partner, and his place of residence is Irvington, Westchester County, and State of New-York. That said Edward Whitehouse is the special partner, and his place of residence is the City of Brooklyn aforesaid. That the said Edward Whitehouse, the said special partner, has contributed in actual cash payments the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as capital to the common stock of the said partnership. That the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the period at which it is to terminate is the first day of November, which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and its business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of New-York aforesaid.
Dated New-York, Nov. 1, 1864.
HECTOR MORISON.
J. H. WHITEHOUSE.
D. M. JARVIS.
EDW'D M. WHITEHOUSE.
EDW'D WHITEHOUSE.

No. 3 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1864.
MR. EDWARD K. WILLARD THIS DAY retires from the firm of GARESCHE, MINTON & CO.
(Signed) EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of GARESCHE & MINTON. Mr. CHAS. A. MINTON will represent us in the New-York Stock Exchange.
EDWARD D. GARESCHE.
CHARLES A. MINTON.
EDWARD K. WILLARD will continue the Stock Commission business at No. 17 Wall-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between HENRY KEATOR and HUGH S. McILVAIN, carpenters, No. 121 East 18th-st., N. Y., under the firm name of KEATOR & McILVAIN, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 28th day of May, 1864. All persons having claims against said firm will present them for settlement immediately. The business will be continued by H. S. McILVAIN, at No. 121 East 18th-st.
New-York, Nov. 4, 1864.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES MADE TO ORDER—And inserted by Drs. F. BAUCH and P. GOUGELMANN, (formerly employed by Boissonneau, of Paris,) No. 699 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL.B., Principal.
The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
East 49th-st., corner of 4th-av.
This school will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 15. Instruction will be given in General and Analytical Chemistry, Assaying, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Geology, Machines and Machine Drawing, Mining, Mining Legislation, Physics, Botany, Shades and Shadows, and the French and German Languages.
The duration of the session will be six months.
OFFICERS.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL.D., President.
THOMAS EGLESTON, A. M., Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
F. L. VINTON, Ph. D., Professor of Mining Engineering.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL.D., Lecturer on Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., Lecturer on Organic Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL.D., Lecturer on Geodesy and Practical Astronomy.
JOHN H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Lecturer on Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Lecturer on Physics.
Terms $100 per session, and $60 additional for the use of the Laboratory, payable in advance.
Circulars, embracing more detailed information, may be obtained by applying to the President at the College.

MISS KENNEDY'S
French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 11 West 38th-st. References: Bishop and Mrs. Potter, Rev. Dr. Sprague, Hon. M. and Mrs. Fillmore, Gen. and Mrs. Dix, Hon. W. H. Seward, Hon. Ira Harris, Rev. Dr. Dix, Rev. Dr. Morgan, Hon. Erastus Corning, Hon. A. J. Parker, Prof. and Mrs. Botta, Messrs. Edwin Hoyt, J. H. Swift, E. F. Delancey, George W. Hatch, Gen. J. T. Sprague.

RIPLEY FEMALE COLLEGE.
Second quarter, Fall session, commences Nov. 2.
Address, for catalogues,
Rev. JOHN NEWMAN, D. D., Poultney, Vt.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR, No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

JOHN B. MOORE'S
MATHEMATICAL,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
No. 923 Broadway, SCHOOL. corner 21st-st.

PROF. J. E. FROBISHER,
ELOCUTION AND VOCAL CULTURE.
No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
REV. J. H. TYNG,
No. 923 Broadway.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 40 Irving-place.
Opened on the 20th of September.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE—FOR TEN years past the best-sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State; brick buildings; fifteen Professors and Teachers; $170 pays for remaining two-thirds of academic year; Winter term Dec. 8. Address for catalogues or rooms, JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Thorough Commercial College course for $25.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AFFORDS the very best advantages for a classical, scientific, commercial and musical education. French Conversation and Lewis' Gymnastics for Ladies, and Military Drill for Gents, daily, without extra charge. A new Gymnasium, costing $6,000. Fifteen instructors. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

AT DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway, gentlemen or boys can secure private desks this week without extra charge and become quick at figures, rapid stylish business writers and practical book keepers.

DON BERNARD FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 147 Madison-av. Principal, Madame Don Bernard *née* de Rochefermoy. The Scientific and English departments under the care of the most able Professors. 2d term will commence Nov. 20.

ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE— No. 59 West 14th-st., Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB. Health and amusement for all ages and both sexes. Ladies' classes, 10½ A. M. Misses and Masters, 3½ P. M. Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COMmercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. $200 per annum. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE— (Classical, Commercial and French,) No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st. and Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE SEDGWICK INSTITUTE, GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—For twenty very select young boys. Those never from home before preferred. Send for circulars.
JAMES SEDGWICK, M. A., Principal.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT 82 East 15th-st. Boarding pupils limited to ten; day pupils to thirty. French spoken with a resident French Governess. A few more pupils can be accommodated.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, New-York. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Very few received. Circulars of the Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, No. 1,248 Broadway, reopened Sept. 22. Parents desirous to enter pupils may call between 9 and 11 A. M.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School, for a limited number of young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st. Pupils enjoy unusual advantages.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boy's, No. 65 West 34th-st., one door west of Broadway. Residence No. 17 West 27th-st.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York, 23 miles from the city.
Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Sept 21.

TEACHERS.

LANGUAGES. — A FRENCH GENTLEMAN wishes to find a situation as professor of living languages in some college or university; best reference as to character and ability; could teach French, Italian, German and Spanish; is thoroughly acquainted with military drill. Address, with full particulars, ALPHA, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GENTLEMAN of acknowledged ability and of experience, either as professor in a college, or as principal or assistant in a first-class school. Teaches the classics, mathematics and English branches generally; also, French if required. Address A. M., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND THORough teacher, a situation in a private school or seminary. Qualifications—English branches or mathematics. The best of reference given. Address Box A, Long Branch, N. J.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT DURING THE afternoon or evening by a graduate of the University of Paris, to teach ancient and modern language and drawing in a school or private family. Translations made at short notice. Address J. R., No. 146 West 21st-st.

DAILY GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED lady, with the best references, desires a morning engagement in a family; she teaches English, music, French and German, all branches. Address Miss HEINE, Station D.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching, wishes to give daily instruction in the higher branches of English, with music and French. Address M. M. M., Post-office, Madison-square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 TO $8,000, IN a business that has exclusive sale of goods in line of trade; been established in present location over 2½ years; reference given and required. Address A. B., box No. 2,143 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS

WINTER GARDEN.
COMMENCES AT 7¾ O'CLOCK.
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
13TH SUCCESSFUL WEEK OF MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who will appear on MONDAY, in a
LAUGHING BILL!
LAUGHING BILL!
Embracing, by particular request, Poole's laughable Comedy of
PAUL PRY!
PAUL PRY!
"JUST DROPPED IN."
The roaring farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE!
and (first time)
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID,
AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID,
WEDNESDAY—MR. CLARKE as TYKE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7¾.
The production of the Musical Drama entitled
THE ROSE OF CASTILE,
having proved on its first performance
A GENUINE SUCCESS,
it will be repeated for the fifth time
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 7.
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY.
AND A POWERFUL CAST, including
MRS. JOHN WOOD
and the principal members of the company. Previous to the drama will be performed, by express desire,
A BULL IN A CHINA SHOP
Tuesday—TIME WORKS WONDERS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 7¾.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE OVERWHELMING SUCCESS
Of the gifted and matchless artiste
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
In Waldener's beautiful five act Drama, entitled
FANCHON
THE LITTLE CRICKET.
(Her original character in the play of that name,)
The performance of which has been
PRONOUNCED BY THE PRESS AND
HOUSES CROWDED TO REPLETION
a master-piece of
DRAMATIC SKILL AND BEAUTY,
Warrants the manager in announcing it for
MONDAY, NOV. 7, AND EVERY NIGHT
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND EXCELLENT CAST.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LAUGHING GAS.
DR. COLTON will give an exhibition of the NITROUS OXIDE GAS for ladies and children, at the Cooper Institute, (large hall) SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 12, commencing at 3 o'clock. Admission to cover expenses and lessen the crowd, 10 cents. The Colton Dental Association is removed to No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION BY THE MAYOR.
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1864.
In view of the approaching election and the existing political excitement, I deem it a duty incumbent on me, as Chief Magistrate of this city, to warn and advise all citizens not to allow themselves to be drawn into any controversy, or gather in crowds on the streets or in the vicinity of the polls. All well-disposed and orderly citizens will deposit their votes and immediately retire from the polls.

The police and special aids of the Sheriff will in the discharge of their duty see that the ordinances and laws respecting elections, and the rules and regulations in reference to voting, shall be properly enforced.
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.
By order of the Comptroller.
AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears,
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears. Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will sit every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL, } Committee
MICHAEL BROPHY, } on
WM. JOYCE. } Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'
DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.
All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for circular.

FERRERO'S
Dancing Academy, No. 161 5th-avenue. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 P.M. Circulars may be had of G. CANAVAN, Pharmaceutist, No. 157 5th-av.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING-SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.—A SATURDAY MORNING CLASS for children will commence Nov. 5, at 10½, to meet once a week. Those desirous of securing places will please call on Monday, Wednesday or Thursday, after 3 P. M. See circular for terms.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st., is open for the season on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HAMILTON WOOD, JR., AGAINST ALEXANDER McDONALD, Jr.—The partnership heretofore existing between the above-named parties, known as THE NEW-YORK PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY, having been dissolved and the undersigned appointed the Receiver thereof and also Referee to take and state the firm accounts; notice is hereby given to all persons who are or claim to be creditors of said firm, to present their accounts to the undersigned, as such Receiver and Referee, at my office, No. 61 William-st., New-York City, on or before the 26th day of November, 1864, at 3 P. M. of that day. GEO. W. WINGATE, Receiver and Referee.
Dated, New-York, Nov. 3, 1864.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE late F. THIBAULT, deceased, manufacturer of strung pearl work, will call and pay. Also, claimants will present their bills for settlement to F. A. THIBAULT, Administrator.
N. B.—The business continued as usual at the old place, No. 69 Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway. Pearls bought and sold by F. A. THIBAULT.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber-suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
IMMENSE EXCITEMENT.
CONSTANT THRONGS, CONSTANT THRONGS, OF DAILY VISITORS.
THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
AT 11 A. M., 3 AND 7½ P. M.
PROFESSOR G. R. HUTCHINSON'S
BEAUTIFUL AND HIGHLY-TRAINED DOGS,
RECEIVED WITH TORRENTS OF APPLAUSE, EVERY MORNING AND EVENING.
COMMODORE NUTT,
IN HIS VERSATILE PERSONATIONS AND SOIREES MAGIQUE,
AND
O-KE-NA-WA-KA'S
COMPANY OF SENECA INDIANS,
CHIEFS, WARRIORS AND SQUAWS,
REPRESENTING THE HABITS, CUSTOMS, &c.,
OF
THE RED MAN OF THE FOREST.
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
AFTERNOON, AT 3.
FIRST TIME OF THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
WAITING FOR THE VERDICT.
NEW SCENERY, DRESSES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
In which Mrs. J. J. Prior, France, Jamison, Misses Kook, Cleaver, Messrs. Levick, Bridegman, Jamison, Denmon, Grace, Hadaway, Mestayer, Porter, and others, appear.
EVENING, AT 7½.
E. WILKES' ELEGANT COMEDY, THE
BUCKLE OF BRILLIANTS;
OR,
THE PRINCE AND THE WATCHMAN.
TONY DENIER IN GREAT STILT ACT.
TO CONCLUDE WITH THE FARCE,
HUNTING A TURTLE.
MAMMOTH FAT GIRL, WEIGHING 487 POUNDS.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEALS, &c., &c.
Admission, 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

WALLACK'S. MONDAY.
Open 7¼; overture 7¾.
FOLLIES OF A NIGHT
AND
MY WIFE'S MAID.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY—ROSEDALE.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—ROSEDALE.
An entirely new and original comedy, by Mr. D. Boucicault, is in preparation.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
HELLER'S LAST SENSATION!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
THE GREAT RAVEL FEAT!
OF THE
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
SPIRIT IN SCARLET!
Every evening at 8. Doors open 7½.
Office open from 9 till 5, to secure seats.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

POLITICAL.

THE CENTRAL CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY.
Nov. 3, 1864.
The undersigned, fully believing in the fitness of the following nominations for the Assembly by the Citizens' Association of the various Wards, viz.:
Sixteenth Ward—S. C. REED, Esq.,
Eighteenth Ward—Hon. J. W. EDMONDS,
Nineteenth Ward—WM. P. LYON, Esq.,
Twentieth Ward—ROBERT USHER, Jr.,
Twenty-first Ward—Hon. S. R. PINCKNEY, Esq.,
Twenty-second Ward—Col. JOEL W. MASON,
do hereby cordially indorse the aforesaid nominations and commend them to the suffrages of the citizens in the said wards who are in favor of the correction of municipal abuses, suppression of railroad monopolies, and the election of honest and capable men to office without regard to party.
James Brown, Wm. M. Vermilye, Robert B. Roosevelt, Morris Ketchum, Peter Cooper, N. Sands, Wm. R. Vermilye, Edward Jaffray, Wm. H. Webb, Wm. E. Dodge, Jr.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD
TAXPAYERS' NOMINEE FOR ASSEMBLY,
STEPHEN R. PINCKNEY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1864.
MY DEAR SIR: I was last Winter a witness to your diligence and efficiency in the discharge of your duty as a Member of the Assembly from this city, and saw the zeal and integrity with which you opposed needless and profligate expenditure and resisted interested and selfish legislation. It struck me forcibly that your experience, skill and honesty demanded your continuance in the place where your services were so valuable, and I mentioned the matter to several of my friends, who concurred with me in wishing that only such men as yourself should be among the number of our legislators.
Very truly yours, &c.,
WM. CURTIS NOYES.

NINTH WARD GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.
At a special meeting of the above Club, it was unanimously resolved to indorse the following nominations:
ELY P. MORTON, Esq., for Congress.
SIMON MEYER, for Assembly.
FREDERICK M. REPPER, for Supervisor.
Drs. WM. SCHIRMER and PHILIP MERKLE, for Supervisors. H. BUSSMANN, President,
H. WASSERMAN, Secretary.

UNION NOMINATION,
For Assembly,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,
First Assembly District, Westchester County, Morrisania, West Farms, Westchester, Eastchester and Yonkers.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
UNION AND CITIZENS' CANDIDATE,
JOEL SAMMIS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS OF the Twenty-first Ward, indorsing the nomination of THOMAS B. VAN BUREN, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Second Regiment New-York State Volunteers, the Union and War Democratic candidate for Assembly in the Fifteenth District, heartily recommend him to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens. Col. Van Buren is a gentleman of the highest character and ability, and will do credit to the District. We sincerely trust he will be elected.

E. D. Morgan.	John J. Phelps.
Morris Ketchum.	Wm. H. Lee.
J. N. Phelps.	J. Pierpont Morgan.
Levi P. Morton.	D. Willet James.
L. B. Woodruff.	Wm. P. Esterbrook.
George Bliss.	Stephen Hyatt.
Wm. V. Brady.	John H. White.
Wm. E. Dodge.	Richard Kelly.
Albon P. Man.	Charles Fox.
John H. Sherwood.	Spencer Kirby.
Parke Godwin.	Wm. Curtis Noyes.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 7, 1864.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TIMES— DEAR SIR: The Hon. Judge Reynolds, Hon. E. A. Lambert, C. P. Dixon, Esq., J. Davenport, Esq., and the other members of the Union party whose names appear on a printed circular headed, "To the Citizens of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn," and which has been distributed through the ward by Henry Harteau, the Democratic nominee for Alderman, have respectfully authorized me in this public manner to state that their names were placed upon that paper without their knowledge, permission or consent, and that they intend individually and collectively to give their cordial support on Tuesday next to John K. Bulmer, the only Union nominee for Alderman of the Twentieth Ward.
Yours, &c., JOHN K. BULMER.

AN ENLIGHTENING CAMPAIGN NOTICE. Fireworks, Torches, Lanterns, Flags and Cannon Crackers. JOSEPH B. PURDY,
No. 34 Maiden-lane.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will be published and for sale on SATURDAY, Nov. 19. Booksellers and all others had better order at once, as we are now supplying orders in advance of publication day.

OSWALD CRAY.
AN ENTIRE NEW NOVEL.
By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW COPYRIGHT NOVEL.
OSWALD CRAY!
OSWALD CRAY!
OSWALD CRAY!
OSWALD CRAY!

OSWALD CRAY, by Mrs. HENRY WOOD, author of "Squire Trevlyn's Heir, or Trevlyn's Hold," "The Earl's Heirs, or Lord Oakburn's Daughters," "The Castle's Heir," "The Mystery," "The Lost Bank Note," "The Runaway Match," "A Life's Secret," "The Channing's," "Verner's Pride," "Shadow of Ashlydyat," "The Haunted Tower," "Foggy Night at Offord," "William Allair," etc.

"Oswald Cray" is printed from the author's manuscript and advanced proof sheets, purchased by us from Mrs. Henry Wood at an expense of over Three Thousand Dollars, and will be published on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, and be for sale by all Booksellers in the United States on that day, being issued here eight weeks in advance of the completion or publication of the work in Europe. It is complete in one large octavo volume of near 600 pages, paper cover.

Price $1 50 in Paper; or $2 in Cloth.

There is a straightforward simplicity and directness about Mrs. Henry Wood's writings that commands respect. It is the distinguishing characteristic of the productions of this authoress that the story is told in a plain, natural way, so as fully to sustain the impression that, though "passing strange," the narrative is, nevertheless, truthful.

Early orders from the Trade solicited. Address
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.
Publishers of Petersons' Detector. Price $1 50 a year.

THIRTY YEARS OF FEMALE LIFE—A popular medical book for females. For sale, wholesale and retail, No. 298 Bowery, BURNTON'S, and booksellers generally. Price $1.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 122 Chatham.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK.
ITALIAN OPERA—WINTER SEASON.
The director has the honor to inform the public and the subscribers that the Academy of Music will be closed during election week.
ON MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1864,
will commence
THE REGULAR WINTER SEASON
of Italian Opera, which will extend to the 29th of December, after which the company has, by contract, to appear in other cities.

Among the prominent novelties and revivals to be produced during the next season, are Donizetti's masterwork, never yet produced in America,
DON SEBASTIANO,
and Auber's new version of his sparkling opera,
FRA DIAVOLO.

The author of this charming French opera in preparing it for the Italian stage, has not only revised and embellished the score throughout, but has contributed no less than five new numbers to the existing brilliant collection. The work has, therefore, quite the value of a fresh opera, and as such, cannot fail to interest the public. All possible advantage will be taken of the opportunities afforded for the display of an effective mise en scene, both in
DON SEBASTIANO and FRA DIAVOLO,
and for each the strongest cast has been assigned.

The series of opera, now closed, has given the public ample opportunities for estimating the ability of the new artists introduced, and discovering the general strength of the large company engaged. The director has the satisfaction to say that the leading artists, whom he introduced a few weeks ago, are now acknowledged on all sides to equal, if not to surpass, the most illustrious of their predecessors in the several roles in which they have, up to the present time, appeared. It may be worth while to state here that this is the greatest legitimate success ever obtained at an American Opera House, inasmuch as the paying public were left free to criticise, to approve and disapprove, without being prejudiced in advance by preliminary puffing and the publication of sensation biographies of the new artists.

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the seeming manufacture of applause by an interested claque, such as has been often employed in former times upon like occasions, either by managers or the artists themselves. It is with increased confidence, therefore, that the Director extends his sincere thanks for the patronage accorded to the Opera, and he anticipates that the kind reception obtained by the principal members of the company will stimulate them even to more brilliant exertions before their new friends in the operas to be produced hereafter.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR EIGHTEEN NIGHTS
will be received until Thursday, Nov. 10, at the Box Office of the Academy of Music.

The regular sale of secured seats for any single night will commence on THURSDAY, Nov. 10, at the regular ticket offices.

BROADWAY THEATRE.......BEGINS AT 7¾.
LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK,
LAST WEEK, LAST WEEK,
OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
JOHN E. OWENS'
Combined personations of
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
JOSHUA BUTTERBY,
AND
SOLON SHINGLE
SOLON SHINGLE
IN
VICTIMS..........and..........PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
On MONDAY next, Nov. 14, 1864,
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS IN A NEW BILL.
Mr. JOHN E. OWENS IN A NEW BILL.

HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
Equestrian Director..........Mr. JAMES M. NIXON.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
STILL ANOTHER
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THIRD WEEK OF
the world-famed Australian Riders
JAMES MELVILLE
AND HIS TALENTED SONS,
as Equestrians and Gymnasts.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
NEW POLISH MILITARY ENTREE.
NEW SERIO-COMIC PANTOMIME,
"LE CHEVALIER DE LA MASON ROUGE,"
BY THE FRENCH COMPANY.
NEW COMIC INTERLUDE,
THE COCKNEY SPORTSMAN.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA, MARIETTA ZANFRETTA
on "The Corde Elastique" in a new act as
THE ROYAL PAGE OF SPAIN.
NEW COMIC SCENE,
PAMELLA AU MANEGE,
BY M. SIEGRIST AND M. CARRON.
YOUNG CARPENTER, MR. J. BARRY.
THE TALLEEN BROTHERS,
THE PANTOMIME COMPANY,
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF
THE MAMMOTH STAR COMPANY,
IN MATCHLESS ARRAY.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
Tuesday next being election day, there will be no performance.
THURSDAY, Nov. 10, 1864,
has been substituted instead.
First time this season of
LE GENDRE DE MONS POIRIER.
(Original of "My Noble Son-in-law.")
Comedy in four acts, by Emile Augier.
Theatre office No. 678 Broadway, (ground floor,) opposite Lafarge House.

ARTEMUS WARD:
WHICH HIS NUMBER IS 806.
ARTEMUS WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
Just beyond Stewart's up-town store, opposite 11th-st., next to Grace Church, and over the Spa.
FOURTH WEEK OF ARTEMUS WARD.
HIS ENTERTAINMENT,
HIS PICTURES,
HIS JOURNEY AND HIS JOKES.
A faithful transcript of that which he beheld and experienced on his recent trip to Utah; a chat about the Mormons; and some passing observations on things pertaining and not pertaining to the subject.
Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½.

HOPE CHAPEL.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS,
SIXTH WEEK OF TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
OPEN EVERY EVENING, and on
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
THE MOST NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE CITY.
SEE THE WONDERFUL GLASS STEAM ENGINES.
Admission 25 cents. Commences at 7½.

MUSICAL.

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MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellences of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

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Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS are Sole Agents for the celebrated Alexandre Organs for the United States.

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PIANO FORTES are recommended by Gottschalk, Mason, Berge, Fradel, and others, as possessing double the volume of tone and musical quality of pianos of a corresponding scale made upon the ordinary plan. Warerooms corner 14th-st. and 3d-av., N. Y.

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GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundt, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Sconcia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAVEN & BACON,
Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices, before making their selections.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

FORTY PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS at wholesale or retail. New 7-Octave Pianos for $250. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains; prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. 10,000 sheets of Music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS,
No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES OF EVERY VARIETY of style and pattern, warranted of the best material and workmanship, and unsurpassed in strength and delicacy of tone or elasticity of touch. Apply at manufactory of JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., near Bleecker.

GRAND SQUARE AND COTTAGE SQUARE Pianos, and Upright or Cabinet Pianos, excellent in quality, moderate in price, by CHAMBERS & GABLER, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House. Pianos send for a circular.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Prices $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY.

(Continued from First Page.)

he while, get a little money, in many instances for services rendered in the early history of the war and the system of regularly, or irregularly made payments to the Confederate soldiers, is an institution which long ago ceased to exist.

A squad of deserters with whom I conversed this morning, all of whom belonged to Louisville, and who deserted when Hood fell back from Resaca, say that Frank Cheatham assured his old division, a few days before the movement upon our rear, that he would see them all paid off in greenbacks in the city of Nashville before the 1st of December, and that on Christmas they should swim in Robertson County whisky. Frank has been swimming in it for many a year—so the Nashville people say.

THE FIGHTS NEAR DECATUR.

Since my last, our pickets have been attacked, and driven in near Decatur three times, and upon two occasions clever little fights were the consequence. There are various conjectures afloat in military circles, as to who commands these attacking parties. It is generally believed that no portion of Hood's army has as yet made any demonstration in this particular direction. Some report that Dick Taylor, with a force of 10,000 men, and two batteries of artillery, is moving into Northern Alabama, and that he is already in supporting distance of Hood, with whom he is to join his command. It seems to be pretty generally understood that there is a force of rebels on Bear Creek, but what their strength or intention is, no one seems to know.

In all probability the attacks upon Decatur were made by detachments from Gen. Roddy's command. On Friday night last, the first attack was made, which was handsomely repulsed by Col. Morgan, commanding a colored regiment. The rebels rode into our skirmish line with drawn sabres, and with a yell dashed toward our line of battle. According to Col. Morgan's report, the regiment fired a volley into the party, unhorsing fifty of them, a third of whom were killed. Nothing daunted, however, the exasperated survivors dashed into the bayonets of the brave blacks, who, after a half hour's fighting, succeeded in repulsing the desperadoes, after killing and wounding some eighty of them, and capturing one hundred and forty.

Col. Morgan was again attacked on Sunday morning, and again repulsed the attacking party, and captured a few prisoners.

The loss in both fights, on the rebel side, will probably reach three hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. Our own loss approximates a hundred in killed and wounded, including Lieut. Woodworth among the former, and Lieuts. Gillem and Saulsbury among the latter—severely.

On Saturday, quite a large force attacked our pickets along the line of railroad between Decatur and Huntsville. Our vedettes were first driven in, and, in company with the infantry pickets, kept up a lively skirmish with the enemy until Gen. Granger arrived with a brigade of infantry. So rapid and sharp was the movement on the part of the General, that he routed the whole force in great disorder, driving it in scattered fragments across Cypress Creek. Here the rebels were reinforced with a regiment of infantry and a section of artillery; but before they had time to attack us, Gen. Bob Granger again moved upon the party, driving them in greater confusion than before, and capturing over a hundred prisoners, and two pieces of artillery. Our loss was trifling, compared with the enemy's, on account of the celerity and success of our movements. I understand that we lost a Colonel, killed, but I could not learn his name.

THE MOVEMENTS OF FORREST.

Forrest, as I conjectured he would be in a letter describing his late raid into our quiet midst, has been made a Lieutenant-General as a reward for his incessant labors and brilliant exploits. Such a spirit as his cannot rest long, and we again find him moving in this direction with a largely augmented force, and with sixteen pieces of artillery. He crossed the Tennessee River last Saturday with his entire force, landing his troops at and in the vicinity of Fort Henry. This looked like a demonstration against Fort Donelson, which is only thirteen miles distant by land, whereupon the Federal Commander at the latter place telegraphed Gen. Rousseau the facts in the case. Gen. Rousseau immediately acquainted Gen. Thomas, who is still in this city, with the matter, and steps have already been taken to reinforce the garrison at Fort Donelson. It is not believed, however, that a rebel attack will ever again be made upon this fort, owing to its grand condition to resist an attack. The last assault made upon it was by Forrest, when, it will be remembered, after seven hours' hard fighting, he was compelled to retire with the loss of over a thousand men in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Dispatches from Paducah, Clarksville and other places on the rivers, all agree that Forrest is again moving, and the different Post Commanders respectively anticipate an attack upon their towns. I am inclined to think that Forrest's next move will be toward Florence to coöperate with Hood, notwithstanding his is an independent command.

If Forrest is en route to Florence, with eight thousand men and sixteen pieces of artillery, and Dick Taylor is at Bear Creek with ten thousand men and ten pieces of artillery, and Hood is at or near Bainbridge, Ala., with his whole army, it is natural to imagine that there may be war again not far from Nashville.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE—BRILLIANT VICTORY OF GEN. GILLEM.

Immediately after Burbridge's defeat at Saltville, Gen. Gillem was advised of the heavy reinforcements sent into Tennessee, and the change of commanders. He therefore fell back from Greenville to Bull's Gap, which latter place is 56 miles from Knoxville. At this place a portion of his forces were temporarily detached, and he again fell back to Morristown, a pleasantly-located village, 42 miles from Knoxville.

The rebels followed him up closely, and endeavored to make demonstrations upon his flanks. The bulk of the army under Gen. Vaughn, consisting of three brigades, he ascertained to be between Russellville and Bull's Gap, and also ascertained that the party annoying him at Morristown was a small brigade, commanded by Col. Day.

On the 26th, therefore, Gen. Gillem ordered his whole force to fall back to a small town called Talbott's, as a feint, at the same time placing Cols. Parson's and Brownlow's regiments in a position to deliver some stunning blows in case the enemy should be so unwise as to hurriedly follow. That's just what the enemy did, and when within half a mile of town, Parsons and Brownlow turned their commands about and made a furious dash into the bowels of the rebel brigade, driving it in confusion nine miles, killing Col. Day, the Commander, capturing about forty prisoners, and killing and wounding about the same number, among them a brother of Col. Day and a Surgeon.

After the disaster to Col. Day, Gen. Gillem made a disposition of his forces in and around Morristown, with the calculation of making an attack upon two brigades under Vaughn, which were located at Russellville, six miles distant, respectively commanded by Cols. Ross and Duke.

Vaughn anticipated Gillem, for on the morning of the 28th, he drove in our pickets and drew up in line of battle about a half a mile of town. About a half hour had expired, when Gen. Gillem moved out his forces in line of battle, with his flanks covered by two regiments with sabres. As soon as the lines met at a fighting distance, Gillem gave an order to charge, when the centre poured a dreadful volley into the rebel line, one regiment being armed with the Spencer rifle, and the regiments armed with the sabre, dashed into the confused enemy, amidst a volley of grape from McClung's celebrated battery. The charge was so well planned, and executed with such masterly gallantry, that before the guns were fired a large portion of our men were at the breeches of them, and in an instant after, the battery and its entire complement of officers and men were captured.

By this time the whole force was retreating in great disorder, and Gen. Gillem and his command in close pursuit. During the chase the sabre was used to[l] advantage, and the pursuit was kept up until our forces passed far beyond Russelville. The summing up of this affair gives it a tone unsurpassed by any cavalry or infantry fight during the war.

The fight and pursuit lasted vigorously for nearly four hours. Our entire loss was nine killed and twenty-one wounded, the latter including two officers. The rebel loss is seventy killed and two hundred wounded, all of whom fell into our hands. We captured three hundred prisoners, including Col. Ross, commanding brigade, two Majors, six Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants. We also captured the celebrated McClung's battery, and caissons complete, without injuring it or the horses attached to it in the least.

BENJ. C. TRUMAN.

The Gunboat Undine Burned by the Rebels—Repulse of two Union Gunboats by a Rebel Battery—They are Blown up by their Crews—Hood's Army Short of Rations.

Nashville, Saturday, Nov. 6.

Yesterday at daylight the gunboat *Undine*, number 55, captured a few days ago by the rebels, came through the chute at Reynoldsburgh Island and landed rebel troops, who then fired her and left.

At 8 o'clock the gunboats *Key West* and *Elfin* steamed down near the west side of Reynoldsburgh Island from Johnsonville, and engaged a rebel battery of twenty-four-pounder Parrotts. The gunboats were driven back, badly damaged, to Johnsonville.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy's batteries opposite, above and below Johnsonville, opened on the disabled gunboats. They responded until their ammunition was exhausted, and were then blown up. Their boats' crews are at the fort in Johnsonville.

This morning the rebels commenced crossing in the boats of the *Undine* at a place about five miles above Johnsonville. Two flatboats were also used. No fighting has taken place to-day. The rebels are engaged in burying their dead. Gunboats from Paducah are in sight, and reinforcements have arrived. Gen. Schofield takes command of the post of Johnsonville.

Intelligence from below Florence states that a large part of Hood's army is still south of the river, out of rations and clothing, and subsisting on the country.

The river is rising, and is five feet deep on the Shoals.

Loss of the Dunleith—The Capture of the Gunboat Undine—Murder of Fourteen of her Crew—Capture of Two Transports.

Cairo, Saturday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *Continental* brings eighty bales of cotton.

The steamer *Dunleith* sunk five miles below Helena on the 31st ult. Most of her cargo will be saved, but the boat is a total loss.

Eighteen deck hands were drowned by the sinking of the steamer *James White* on Thursday.

The gunboat *Undine*, captured at Fort Herman, on the Tennessee River, previously reported, fought the enemy six hours before surrendering. She had six men killed and eight wounded, three of them mortally. Among the wounded was Capt. Bryant. Her armament consisted of eight 24-pound howitzers. She sunk with her bow lying on the river bank, but it is since reported that the rebels plugged holes in her hull, and are using her as a gunboat. The rebels at Fort Herman are reported strong, with 16 pieces of artillery.

The transports *Venus* and *Chaseman* were captured the same day as the *Undine*. The pilot of the former reports that she was riddled by shell and musketry. Capt. Allen and most of her crew were killed; also 15 soldiers, who were on board. The *Chaseman* was struck by a shell, when she was run ashore; but at last accounts the rebels had not destroyed her. The rebels have three batteries within a mile above and below Fort Herman.

Thirteen or fourteen of the crew of the *Undine* are reported to have been killed after the surrender.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Capture of Plymouth, North Carolina, by our Troops—Anticipated Attack on Wilmington.

THE CAPTURE OF PLYMOUTH BY OUR TROOPS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 3.

A special dispatch from near Plymouth, via Rocky Mount, North Carolina, dated on the 31st ult., says: "*After three days' hard fighting* the enemy passed up Middle River and came down the Roanoke this morning. Gen. Baker, commander of the garrison, fought until *the enemy's gunboats had passed our forts and dismounted all our guns in the harbor*. An evacuation was then ordered under a severe shelling, which was effected without much loss. Col. Whitford acted with conspicuous bravery." As Middle River does not appear on the ordinary maps, and there may appear to be something of a paradox in the statement that gunboats went up one river and came down another, it is proper to state that there are three channels in the Roanoke at this point, separated by strips of land extending above Plymouth, the main channel passing by that place. Vessels ascending the middle channel would emerge above Plymouth, and thus be enabled to descend in the rear of the place. *Meantime, where was the Albemarle?*

THE ENEMY EVACUATE THE CITY ON THE APPROACH OF OUR GUNBOATS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 8.

The enemy have, it appears, retaken Plymouth, North Carolina. It will be remembered that this place was stormed last Summer by Gen. Hoke, at the head of his brigade, and that, as a reward for his gallantry, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General in the provisional army. The enemy, after three days' hard fighting, passed up Middle River, and, on the 31st came down the Roanoke towards the forts. Our troops in the two forts—one above and the other below Plymouth, on the Roanoke—were commanded by Gen. Baker, who fought until the upper fort had been passed and the lower one rendered useless by the dismounting of all the guns. We then evacuated the place, under heavy shelling from the enemy's gunboats. Our loss was slight.

Plymouth is a place of comparatively little importance to us, except as a check to the enemy's gunboat excursions into the interior of the State of North Carolina.

A SUDDEN ATTACK ANTICIPATED ON WILMINGTON.

From the Wilmington Journal.

There is an old saying that threatened people live long. Perhaps this saying may apply as well to places as to individuals; and if so, may account for the fact that Wilmington, whose fate has been so long and so frequently threatened or predicated, "still lives;" or, in the classic phrase of a young gentleman who caught the idea but not the words "It ain't dead yet."

Now, once more, and with redoubled force and frequency, we are pointed out as sheep for the slaughter. The knife that is to sever our joints and several jugulars has already been whetted so sharp that like unto Job's warhorse, even the inanimate cutlery smelleth the battle afar off—thirsteth for our blood and says ha! ha!

Confound the people, we wish they would stop their nonsense. This thing of having people grinding axes and whetting knives, and fixing up gunboats, and leading bombshells all the time for our special use and behoof may be fun to outsiders, but we don't see the joke, and more than that, we don't gain in our power of understanding or appreciating it, and don't expect to. Our advice to Admiral Farragut, or to any other Admiral whose name so ends, would be to keep away from here. If he comes here, he may get hurt in the end of his name.

Seriously, however, this thing of an attack may be sprung upon us instantly, as it was at Mobile or Charleston. It has appeared just as probable here before as it does now, and still it has not yet come. It appeared no more so at Charleston, and yet the city is now under fire.

Another Disaster on the Erie Railroad.

FOUR PERSONS KILLED AND THIRTY WOUNDED.

The Buffalo and Dunkirk passenger express, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, due in this city at 12:45 P. M. yesterday, met with a shocking accident at the Callicoon Station, 136 miles west of here, at half-past nine o'clock in the morning. The train was three hours behind time, but, it is said, was proceeding at the usual rate of speed, not stopping at Callicoon, and was thrown off the track in consequence of the switch having been left open. It seems that there has been no switchman at that place, and as near as we could be informed, the responsibility of the switch has been left with the conductors, who have had occasion to use it. The engine, tender, baggage-car, and three passenger cars were precipitated down an embankment of thirty feet and smashed to pieces, the engine being turned end-for-end, the boiler torn from the frame, and the whole mass heaped in the mud of the creek which the railroad crosses at that place. There were six passenger-cars. Of the three last two ran partly off the embankment; the last one remained on the track. Thos. G. Clark, Traveling Superintendent in the Post-office Department, headquarters in this city, had just stepped upon the engine to ride a short distance, and was killed. He has been long and well known in connection with the Post-office. His body was brought to this city at 11 o'clock last night, the first train coming through at that hour. Arthur Bank, of Port Jervis, a machinist in employ of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, was killed, and his remains were taken to Port Jervis. Two others were killed—Horace Brenvoer, the fireman, and Wm. H. Creddle, a private of the One Hundred and Forty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers. Wm. Hull, of Susquehanna, was so severely cut and bruised, it is thought, he cannot recover. Many others were seriously injured—the number of wounded being between thirty and forty, of whom several were ladies. The conductor was Mr. Fred. Butler, who exerted himself to the utmost to make comfortable the sufferers, as did also the people of Callicoon.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Three Days Later by the America—The Intended Rebel Privateer San Francisco—Muller's Trial—Italy and the Papacy—Popular Outbreaks in Venetia—More Failures.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, from Southampton on the 26th of October, arrived here yesterday, with three days' later news from Europe.

ENGLAND.

The *Asia* arrived on Tuesday morning, Oct. 25.

The *Virginia* arrived on Oct. 24.

The *Senator*, arrived at Queenstown, reports having been boarded by the Confederate *Florida* on Sept. 13, in latitude six degrees north, longitude twenty-five degrees west.

The United States ship-of-war *Niagara* passed Deal for Flushing, Oct. 24.

The United States man-of-war *Sacramento* passed Deal Oct. 24, bound West.

The *San Francisco*, screw-steamer, built at Nantes for the Confederates, but which the French Government has not allowed to be given up to them, has just made a trial trip to Belle Isle and back. Her engines worked well. Her speed was thirteen and three-quarter knots per hour, and was three-quarters more than her builders contracted for.

Garibaldi's yacht is now lying off Cowes, and is only waiting a more favorable wind before leaving for Caprera.

At the Central Criminal Court on Monday the Recorder delivered his charge to the Grand Jury. He expatiated at considerable length on the case of Franz Muller, explaining the evidence which will be brought forward for the prosecution. The witnesses have not yet been before the Grand Jury. It is expected that they will go there on Tuesday and the trial begin on Thursday.

GREAT STORM ON THE FIRTH OF FORTH.

A telegram from Edinburgh, of Oct. 24, says:

"On Saturday the vessels for London could not leave. Five vessels, chiefly foreign, were cast ashore at Granton. The crews were saved, except one man. A Danish vessel was wrecked near Dunbar; four lives lost; much damage done ashore."

MULLER'S TRIAL.

The *Daily News* says: "Muller's trial will take place on Thursday or Friday next, but no doubt an application will be made on behalf of the Crown to fix a day specially for the case to be disposed of. The counsel for the prisoner had a consultation with Mr. Beard on Friday. It is understood that all parties are agreed that there would be no advantage to the prisoner in having the trial postponed, and it is obvious that delay may have the effect of enabling the prosecution to bring forward additional evidence against him. If the case should come on this session, the prisoner will in all probability be tried by the Lord Chief Baron. The prisoner still continues to assert his innocence. No one is permitted to see him except the official authorities, and those belonging to the German Legal Society.

A telegram from Copenhagen of Oct 2, says: "Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, left in the *Osborne* to-day. They were accompanied on board by the King, the Royal Family, the Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Body, &c. Their Royal Highnesses were attended by a guard of honor, and salutes were fired. Large crowds of people were present at the embarkation."

A telegram from Lubeck, of Oct. 23, says: "The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Travemunde this morning, and proceeded on their journey, via Buchen and Luneburgh."

FRANCE.

It is announced that the Emperor will shortly proceed to Nice, and it is added that the Czar, prior to his return to St. Petersburgh, will go to Compiegne on a visit to the Emperor and Empress.

A telegram from Nice, of Oct. 21 says: "The Czar and Czarina of Russia arrived here to-day. A Russian frigate has arrived at Villafranca. It is asserted she is on her way to Civitta Vecchia, to fetch the Czarewitch."

The Paris papers state that the Emperor will set out on Wednesday or Thursday for Nice.

La France mentions a rumor that the Emperor and the Czar would not meet at Nice, but elsewhere.

Herr Von Bismark is expected in Paris on the 25th.

A telegram from Toulon, of Oct. 24, says: "The Imperial yacht *Aigle* left last night for Nice."

The Paris correspondent to the *Times* says:

"The raising of the rate of discount to 8 per cent. by the Council of the Bank of France, has produced an unfavorable effect in the manufacturing districts.

Although there has been very little farmer's wheat offered for sale at the Paris market last week, sellers were forced to submit to a reduction of 50 centimes, in order to effect sales of ordinary qualities.

The financial crisis appears to have seriously affected the Paris flour market, and there is scarcely any business transacted. Everybody appears determined to wait and see what turn affairs will take. Flour of the 6 marks was quoted officially at 47f. 75 centimes the 157 kilos.

The Paris Bourse was flat on Monday, and Rentes closed at 64f. 75 centimes."

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna of Oct. 24, says:

"It is stated in diplomatic circles that Count Rechberg has tendered his resignation, and that it has been accepted by the Emperor.

Count Mensdorff Ponilly is mentioned as his successor, but nothing definite is as yet known.

ITALY.

The *Diritto* and some other newspapers, which contained the declaration of Garibaldi relative to the Franco-Italian convention, have been seized.

Intelligence from Venetia confirms the statement that several districts of Lombardy have been invaded by armed bands dressed in the Garibaldian uniform. One band, commanded by Talassi, formerly a captain in Garibaldi's army, took possession of the treasury of the tax collectors at Spilembergo and Maniago, leaving in return a formal receipt. During the occupation the Italian flag was displayed by the invaders.

A telegram from Turin of Oct. 23, says: Perfect tranquillity reigns in the city, and there is not the least indication of excitement.

All the Deputies and Senators have arrived.

Proclamations of the Syndics and the Commanders of the National Guard and manifestoes of the workingmen's associations have been published, recommending the people to preserve order and tranquillity. The tone of the journals is conciliatory, and a hope is generally expressed that during the Parliamentary session no disturbances will occur.

A telegram from Udine, of Oct. 22, says:

The insurgents bivouacked on the 19th at Capo di Porte, intending to take possession of Belluna. Subsequently they received orders to disperse and to hide their arms. Up to the present time, the leaders have not been captured, although many arrests have been made. A strict watch is maintained on the frontiers by the authorities, no emigrants being permitted to pass.

The Chamber of Deputies reopened on the 24th, under the Presidency of Signor Cassinis. A very large number of Deputies were present, including the members of the old ministry.

The new ministry were in their places.

The town is perfectly quiet.

In the Chamber of Deputies Señor Della Marmora laid on the table the Franco-Italian Convention, and the diplomatic correspondence connected therewith. Signor Lanza brought forward a bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence, and requested that it might be declared urgent.

A committee was formed to investigate the late events at Turin.

A bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence fixes the necessary credit at 7,000,000 lire. The Ministry made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies relative to the Franco-Italian Convention. They presented the convention to the Chambers, not only believing its sanction to be henceforth a political necessity, but being convinced that its benefits are immensely superior to its inconveniences. The Ministerial declaration acknowledges the grave sacrifices involved in the transfer of the capital, but, as the result of this measure will be the removal of foreign troops from Italian soil, and the preparation of a satisfactory solution of the Roman question, it is in the name of the national dignity, independence, and unity that these sacrifices are called for.

GREECE.

A telegram from Athens, of Oct. 22, says:

"The National Assembly, in its sitting to-day, revoked the decree whereby six members of the Miaoreli Ministry, during the reign of King Otho, were deprived of civil rights for ten years."

SPAIN.

The Madrid *Noticias* says:

"The Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of 20,000,000 rials with Senor Salamanca.

The Sub-Governor of the Bank will leave for Paris on the 22d, to purchase gold.

The Council of Ministers was occupied with the Peruvian affairs."

THE DUCHIES.

The Schleswig-Holsteinische *Zeitung* states that the Federal Diet has decided that a very considerable portion of the expense incurred for the Federal army of execution and the civil administration of Holstein, shall be defrayed from the revenue of the Duchy.

The Lubecker *Zeitung* says:

"The motion to annex Lauenburg to Prussia has been carried in the Lantag of the Duchy."

RUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin of Oct. 24, says: "Prince Gortschakoff, who had hitherto accompanied the Czar, is expected here on the 27th, when he will await the arrival from Nice of the Emperor and Herr Von Bismark.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs. Hall & Green, Russian brokers, with liabilities of about £30,000, of which only a small portion will rank against the estate. The failure is said to be owing to that of certain of their principals and to the great depreciation in the value of their securities.

The accounts from Leeds mention that at a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Saalfeld, the liabilities of the firm were stated at £213,616, and the assets at £45,300; of the deficiency of nearly £170,000, only about £7,000 was said to have arisen from bad debts: the remainder having apparently been from losses upon speculative transactions. It was added, that during the last three years Mr. Saalfeld had drawn out of the concern for private household expenses nearly £10,000.

The suspension has been announced of Mr. J. Piddington, of Gracechurch-street, foreign patent agent; liabilities £30,000.

The suspension has also been announced of Messrs. Duckworth & Co., wine merchants, debts and liabilities to a large amount.

The accounts from Liverpool describe a better feeling on 'Change. Several failures occurred last week, but, although one of them was for £200,000, they were apparently not of a character to create surprise or alarm.

The *Times'* City Article says:

The gradual strengthening of the conviction in the mercantile world, that the existing pressure in the discount market, however trying it may be, involves, with few exceptions, no danger to any but purely speculative establishments, or such as have traded for a credit to which they never were legitimately entitled, continues to impart an improved tone to the English funds. Consols closed on Monday evening at 89@⅛.

The demand for discount at the bank was of an average character.

In the Stock Exchange 4 per cent. is the charge for advances from day to day, and 6 per cent. till the account.

Confederate Loan steady at 64½ to 68½.

American Securities unaltered.

LONDON CORN MARKET, OCT. 10.

The market is without alteration.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, OCT. 11.

Sugar steady. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm. Tallow steady at 40s.

The *Times* City Article of Wednesday, Oct. 26, says: "The tendency to a return of confidence continues, and the English funds have been firm to-day, (Tuesday.) Consols closed at 89⅛@89¼.

There was rather more demand for money to-day in the Stock Exchange, and the rate for short loans was 5 per cent.

French Rentes declined ⅛, closing at 64f. 60c.

The Confederate loan was not influenced by the accounts by the *Asia* of the further Southern successes and the renewed rise in gold at New-York, and closed at 64 to 66.

The suspension is announced of Messrs. Wolf, Schuck & Co., Merchants, with liabilities about £35,000.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Oct. 24 and 25.

There has been a large business transacted in Cotton, and sales for the two days exceed 25,000 bales, 16,000 on speculation and for export. Prices decidedly steadier, and ⅛d. ℔ lb. higher for some descriptions.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Oct. 25.

Wheat was in fair demand at last Tuesday's rates. Flour unchanged. Indian Corn was more salable. Mixed American 27s. 3d.

COMMERCIAL PER AMERICA.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Cotton.—Sales for two days 25,000 bales, including 16,000 to speculators and exporters. The market opened with improved tone at a partial advance of ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb. for Surats.

Trade Report.—The Manchester market is steady with a better demand at the low prices.

Breadstuffs.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firmer at an advance of 1d. ℔ cental. Corn upward, with an advance of 6d. ℔ quarter.

Provisions.—Beef dull. Pork quiet. Bacon steady. Lard firm. Tallow quiet.

Produce.—Ashes quiet and steady. Sugar inactive. Coffee dull. Rice inactive. Resin nominal. Spirits of Turpentine declining; quoted at 60s. Petroleum quiet, at 1s. 9½d.@1s. 10d. ℔ gallon for crude.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 26.

Consols closed yesterday at 89¼@89⅜ for money.

Apples for the Army on Thanksgiving.

About $2,000 has been already subscribed for this purpose, and is acknowledged by the Treasurer this morning. About $4,000 is needed altogether. Contributions of money will be received by Spencer & Porter, No. 106 Front-street; Garbutt, Black & Hendricks, Nos. 168 and 170 Chambers-street; Lathrop, Luddington & Co., Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and Storrs Bros., No. 121 Chambers-street.

Contributions of apples from friends in the country will be received by Burrough, Allen & Co., No. 104 Reade-street. They should be in good shipping order.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—*Part I.*—Court opened at 10 o'clock A. M. No day calendar until Wednesday. *Part II.*—No. 73 Duane-street. Court open at 10 o'clock A. M. No calendar until Wednesday.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 3417, 3795, 3809, 1077, 4647, 3367, 4643, 1743, 2655, 2155, 3660½, 3463, 3751. *Part II.*—Nos. 3776, 4336, 4348, 2574, 74, 3400, 726, 1586, 3782, 2274, 3728, 3464, 2522, 1496, 1026.

Common Pleas—*Part I.*—Nos. 595, 652, 389, 199, 596, 217, 19, 618, 630, 634, 568, 650, 619, 695, 177. *Part II.*—Nos. 139, 687, 563, 584, 140, 445, 94, 29, 556, 557, 492, 76, 582, 229, 209.

PLACES OF HOLDING THE POLLS.

The following is a list of the places where the Polls will be held in the different Wards.

The following are designated as the places in each election District in the several Wards of this city, at which Elections shall be held, until otherwise ordered.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

October 17, 1864.

FIRST WARD.

Dist.	Dist.
1..34 Greenwich st.	4..13 Depeyster st.
2..52 Greenwich st.	5..101 Broad st.
3..116 Greenwich st.	

SECOND WARD.

1..61 Ann st.	2..18 Burling Slip.

THIRD WARD.

1..160 Greenwich st.	3..256 Greenwich st.
2..106 Barclay st.	4..3 Hudson st.

FOURTH WARD.

1..11 Jacob-st.	5..45 James-st.
2..265 William-st.	6..61 Cherry-st.
3..13 New Bowery.	7..48 Catharine-st.
4..87 Cherry-st.	

FIFTH WARD.

1..56 Leonard-st.	5..67 Hudson-st.
2..119 West Broadway.	6..355 Greenwich-st.
3..153 Franklin-st.	7..51 Beach-st.
4..146 West Broadway.	8..74 Watts-st.

SIXTH WARD.

1..3 Chambers-st.	5..82 Centre-st.
2..6th Ward Hotel, cor. Centre and Reade sts.	6..57 Baxter-st.
	7..10½ Mott-st.
3..26 City Hall Place.	8..86 Elm-st.
4..72 Elm-st.	9..97 Baxter-st.

SEVENTH WARD.

1..21 Henry-st.	7..1 Montgomery-st.
2..144 Cherry-st.	8..S. E. cor. Montgomery and Monroe sts.
3..80 Henry-st.	
4..48 Monroe-st.	9..285 Henry-st.
5..50 Pike-st.	10..376 Cherry-st.
6..173 Madison-st.	11..279 Monroe-st.

EIGHTH WARD.

1..34 Wooster-st.	7..95 West Houston-st.
2..66 Thompson-st.	8..140 Varick-st.
3..534 Broome-st.	9..180 Varick-st.
4..52 Dominick-st.	10..203 Varick-st.
5..492 Greenwich-st.	11..305½ Spring-st.
6..106 Wooster-st.	12..359 Hudson-st.

NINTH WARD.

1..672 Greenwich-st.	7..36 Fourth-st.
2..462 Hudson-st.	8..21 Ninth-av.
3..Bleecker Buildings, cor. Bleecker and Morton sts.	9..636 Hudson-st.
	10..4 Bethune-st.
	11..733 Greenwich-st.
4..12 Christopher-st.	12..S. W. cor. Washington and W. Tenth-street.
5..13 Seventh-av.	
6..48 Hammond-st.	

TENTH WARD.

1..Tenth Ward Hotel, Broome and Forsyth sts.	3..66½ Orchard-st.
	4..53 Essex-st.
	5..101 Hester-st.
2..96 Eldridge-st.	6..128 Canal-st.

ELEVENTH WARD.

1..141 Attorney-st.	9..Union Hall, cor. Av. C and 4th-st.
2..229 Stanton-st.	
3..273 Stanton-st.	10..185 Lewis-st.
4..S. W. cor. Stanton & Goerck sts.	11..89 Av. D.
	12..215 6th-st.
5..79 Houston-st.	13..336 8th-st.
6..28 Av. C.	14..121 Av. D.
7..77 Av. C.	15..410 10th-st.
8..At the house of John Landers, cor. 3d-st. and Av. B.	16..395 East 13th-st.
	17..244 11th-st.
	18..201 Av. C.

TWELFTH WARD.

1..At the house of Geo. W. Jenkins, Broadway and 96th-st.	4..At Jas. Hope's, cor. 125th-st. and 3d-av.
	5..At the house of Adam Dillan, cor. Broadway and Manhattan-st.
2..At the house of John Hare, 3d-av., bet. 86th and 87th sts.	6..At the house of Thos. Fenton, 161st-st. and 10th-av.
3..At the house of John Halloran, 114th-st. & 3d-av.	

1..142 Delancey-st.	5..7 Goerck-st.
2..30 Attorney-st.	6..34 Mangin-st.
3..37 Willett-st.	7..3 Hester-st.
4..232 Delancey-st.	8..55 Cannon-st.

1..86 Marion-st.	6..174 Grand-st.
2..21 Prince-st.	7..200 Mott-st.
3..179 Elizabeth-st.	8..122 Mott-st.
4..42 Prince-st.	9..147 Mott-st.
5..16 Marion-st.	10..215 Hester-st.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

1..124 Amity-st.	6..7 West 11th-st.
2..N. E. corner Sullivan and Bleecker sts.	7..N. E. cor. Washington-pl., near the Univers'y.
3..196 Mercer-st.	8..4 East Houston-st.
4..129 Waverley-place.	9..76 4th-av.
5..115 11th-st.	10..44 West 13th-st.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

1..72 7th-avenue.	6..200 W. 17th-st.
2..102 7th-avenue.	7..105 9th-avenue.
3..159 7th-avenue.	8..91 10th-avenue.
4..189 7th-avenue.	9..163 9th-avenue.
5..504 8th-avenue.	10..434 W. 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

1..233 Bowery.	11..145 East 11th-st.
2..161 E. Houston-st.	12..53 Av. A. cor. 4th-st.
3..161 Suffolk-st.	13..5 Av. A. cor. 1st-st.
4..32 2d-avenue.	14..258 East 13th-st.
5..107 5th-st.	15..142 Avenue A.
6..12 Stuyvesant-st.	16..94 Avenue A.
7..105 East 12th-st.	17..137½ 3d-venue.
8..208 East 13th-st.	18..185 and 187 2d-st.
9..208 1st-avenue.	19..117 Av. A, S. W. cor. 8th-st.
10..113 East 11th-st.	

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

1..63 Union-place.	8..S. W. cor. of 1st-av and 16th-st.
2..28 East 19th-st.	
3..70½ W. 24th-st., S. E. cor. of 6th-av.	9..228 East 18th-st.
4..N. W. cor. of 15th-st. and 3d-av.	10..S. W. cor. of 22d-st. and 2d-av.
5..N. E. cor. of 17th-st. and 3d-av.	11..N. W. cor. 23d-st. and 1st-av.
6..347 2d-av.	13..S. E. cor. 20th-st. and 1st-av.
7..379 2d-av., S. W. cor. of 24th-st.	14..S. E. cor. of 23d-st. and Avenue A.
	15..Not yet designated.

NINETEENTH WARD.

1..Garvey's, cor. 4th-av. and 42d-st.	6..N. E. cor. of 3d-av. and 53d-st.
2..N. E. cor. 2d-av. and 43d-st.	7..Ho. E. Parsells, 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.
3..S. W. cor. of 50th-st. and 4th-av.	8..S. E. cor. of 85th-st. and 3d-av.
4..N. E. cor. of 2d-av and 49th-st.	9..S. W. cor. of 82d-st. and 3d-av.
5..3d-av. cor. 56th-st.	

TWENTIETH WARD.

1..298 W. 27th-st.	8..525 8th-av.
2..283 10th-av.	9..255 7th-av.
3..357 9th-av.	10..312 7th-av.
4..286 W. 36th-st.	11..343 7th-av.
5..430 10th-av.	12..191 W. 33d-st.
6..196 W. 27th-st.	13..393 7th-av.
7..402 9th-av.	14..439 7th-av.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

1..S. E. cor. 28th-st and 2d-av.	8..120 E. 40th-st.
	9..120 E. 33d-st., S. W. cor. 3d-av.
2..137 E. 28th-st.	
3..N. E. cor. 31st-st. and 2d-av.	10..S. E. cor. 4th-av. and 31st-st.
4..S. E. cor 34th-st. and 2d-av.	11..N. E. cor. Madison-av. and 27th-st.
5..S. E. cor. 2d-av and 35th-st.	12..1,146 Broadway.
6..595 2d-av., cor. 36th-st.	13..57 W. 32d-st.
7..39th-st., N. side, 80 feet E. 2d-av.	14..S. E. cor. 6th-av. and 39th-st

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

1..482 9th-av.	9..E. S. of 11th-av. bet. 48th and 49th sts., 50 ft. N. of 48th-st., on 11th-av.
2..At the house of Dan'l Ferber, 442 W. 42d-st.	
3..183 West 42d-st., betw'n 8th & 9th avs., N. S. of 42d-st.	10..649 9th-av., 25 ft. N. of 50th-st., on W. S. of 9th-av.
4..226 West 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., at National Hall.	11..At the house of A. Hind, 687 9th-av.
5..Corner of West 45th-st. and 9th-av.	12..Southeast corner of 59th-st. & 8th-av.
6..Southeast corner of 9th-av. and 46th-st.	13..Northwest corner of 8th-av. & 63d-st.
7..161 West 46th-st., bet. Broadway & 8th-av.	14..Broadway, between 84th and 85th sts.
8..Northeast corner of 6th-av. & 47th-st., between 47th & 48th sts.	

[Advertisement.]

Goldsmith's Institute, No. 756 Broadway.—Instruction in Penmanship, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Correspondence, &c. Pupils received at any time. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Principal.

[Advertisement.]

A Bad Breath the Greatest Curse the Human Family is Heir to.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Give Constitution Water a Fair Trial.—We mean you who are under some *specialist's* care from year to year, and we particularly allude to ladies who are constantly resorting to *local treatment*, and all sorts of local applications for diseases, with as much chance of success as there would be from local applications to the throat for disease of the brain. Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Mott's Chemical Pomade restores gray hair without dying. It is superior to any liquid preparation. Sold by all druggists at 35 and 70 cents a bottle. Depot No. 31 Barclay-st.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from New-Orleans—Jas. Batier, R. Blasden, Chas. Biagrove, Mrs. McCauley, Thos. A. Carpenter, Eugene Chaussier, C. A. Everett, O. G. Gilbert, A. P. Haywood, W. H. Henning, Mrs. Jones, Amos Klopp, Mrs. A. Pincus, G. A. Sawin, E. F. Spearing, Thos. Walcott, and others in second cabin.

In steamship Star of the South, from Fortress Monroe—Lieut. M. L. Morrison, Q. M. Brig.-Gen. Baulston's Staff; Lieut. H. K. Parsons, Q. M. Brig.-Gen. Hawley's Staff; Surgeon Chas. E. Washburn, Chaplain Wm. L. Hyde, Lieut. George Dickson, 112th New-York; Lieut. L. B. S. Nattison, 81st New-York; Oscar Smith, L. H. Chamberlain, 13th Indiana, and 140 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets.... 4 52 | Moon sets..12 03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 06 | Gov. Island.. 1 55 | Hell Gate.. 3 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen and Southampton Oct. 26, with mdse. and 479 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had strong westerly winds latter part of the passage. Oct. 30, lat. 48 32, lon. 29 54, passed ship Inconstant, bound E. Same day, steamship Hansa, bound E. 3d inst., lat. 43 56, lon. 57 23, H. M. steamer Juno, bound E. 5th, lat. 40 39, lon 69 22, brig Marine, bound N.

Steamship Ariel, Russell, New-Orleans Oct. 29, at 8 A. M., with mdse. and passengers to D. B. Allen. She brings the mails, 16 passengers and 283 bales cotton. During the latter part of the passage had heavy N. W. winds. Passed the steamship Guiding Star 55 miles below New-Orleans, and the steamship Fung-Shuey 18 miles below.

U. S. steam transport Beaufort, Steel, Fortress Monroe 28 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 5th inst., off Barnegat, saw schr. Vapor, dismasted, with spars and rigging alongside.

U. S. steam transport Star of the South, Woodhull, Fortress Monroe 5th inst., at 4 P. M., with passengers and 105 horses to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Gen. Lyon, Ward, Fortress Monroe, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. 5th inst., off Absecom, spoke bark Minnesota, from Mobile for Philadelphia, short of provisions.

Steam transport United States, Share, Fortress Monroe, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Constitution, Greenman, Fortress Monroe, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Dudley Buck, Merriman, Fortress Monroe, with troops to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steam transport Frances, ——, ——, with a battery of artillery. The officer in charge would not give any information as to where she was from, nor allow the Captain of the ship to do so.

Ship Gertrude, Whitman, Padang July 26, (in company with Br. bark Commodore, for New-York,) with mdse. to D. G. and W. B. Bacon. Aug. 31, lat. 35 18 S., lon. 25 11 E., in a heavy gale from westward, stove bulwarks, split sails and started figurehead. Sept. 5, passed the Cape; Sept. 16, passed St. Helena; Oct. 1, crossed the Equator. Has experienced almost constant heavy weather for the past 10 days.

Ship Caroline Nesmith, Cotter, Shields 50 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Had westerly gales the entire passage; been 20 ds. from the Banks. Oct. 18, while furling the foretopgallantsail, Wm. Wilson, seaman, of Sweden, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship City of Brooklyn, Cousins, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Had heavy weather W. of the Banks.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool Oct. 5, with mdse. and 42 passengers to Nesmith & Sons. Latter part of the passage had strong gales; shifted cargo, split and lost some sails.

Ship Martaban, (of Greenock,) Hepburn, Bombay 126 ds., with hemp, linseed, etc., to order. Passed Cape Good Hope Aug. 18, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Sept. 14, in lon. 27 30 W. Has had heavy W. and S. W. gales from lat. 15 N. 31st ult., at night, 60 miles W. of Nantucket Shoals, saw what was supposed to be a vessel on fire.

Ship Therese, Robinson, Shields Sept. 1, and 30 ds. from the Landsend, with coal to Thomas Dunham. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Bessie Stanton, (of London,) Scobey, Shanghai June 1, with teas and silks to order. Passed Cape Good Hope Sept. 1, St. Helena Sept. 14, crossed the Equator in the Atlantic Sept. 30, in lon. 35 30 W. Has had heavy weather on the coast.

Bark Celibataire, (Fr.,) LeBozec, Marseilles 62 ds., with mdse. to Baetjer & De Vertu. Oct. 28, lat. 31 18, lon. 78 40, fell in with bark Illinois, Capt. Walker, from Philadelphia for Port Royal, in a sinking condition, having 4½ feet water in the hold. Took from her the Captain and crew and brought them to this port. The Illinois left Philadelphia Oct. 20, and in a N. W. gale on the 23d sprung a leak. 5th inst., 20 miles S. S. E. from Absecom, saw a schr. water-logged and abandoned. Same day saw a dismasted brig, and saw the pilot-boat Mary A. Williams, No. 19, board her.

Brig Nigreta, (of Stockton, Me.,) Pendleton, Cardenas 11 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. 1st inst., lat. 32 30, lon. 66 30, saw U. S. ship St. Lawrence, cruising; all well. Sld. in co. with brig John Griffin, for New-York, and brig Selma, for Holmes' Hole for orders.

Brig Otto, (Dan.,) Peters, Montevideo 74 ds., with hides, etc., to Garrels & Meyer.

Brig Matilde, (Dan.,) Meluchien, Rio Grande 61 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Mary Emily, (of Nassau,) Turner, Long Key via Nassau 10 ds., with salt to F. T. Monteil & Barlow. Led no vessels.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Minerva, (of Londonderry, N. S.,) Fletcher, San Juan, Nic., 48 ds., with hides to J. F. Whitney & Co. Oct. 15, off Hatteras, in a N. W. gale, lost mainsail. 4th inst., in a gale from S. W., lost foresail. 5th inst., 8 miles S. E. of the Highlands, was taken in tow by the pilot-boat James Avery, No. 9.

Brig Poinsett, Means, Newburgh, for Boston.

Schr. Ellen, (of Nassau,) Heartt, Ruatan Island Oct. 17, with cocoanuts, etc., to Jas. Douglass. Sld. in co. with schr. Robert Anderson, for New-Orleans. Oct. 23, lat. 23 23, lon. 54 25, passed a Br. brig from Jamaica for Halifax; could not ascertain her name. Left no vessels.

Schr. Chief, (Br.,) Godfrey, Ragged Island 14 ds., with salt to C. Hurlbert. Oct. 21, lat. 27 21, lon. 78 11, saw U. S. gunboat strg. S. Left no vessels.

Schr. Dundee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Leomer, Bonaire 30 ds., with salt to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Abby Bradford, Fuller, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt.

Schr. Stephen Duncan, Tyler, Fortress Monroe 2 hours, to master.

Schr. J. Crockford, Jones, Fortress Monroe 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. D. W. Sanders, Chase, Fortress Monroe 40 hours, in ballast.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Washington 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Newton, Fortress Monroe 3 ds., with damaged rye to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Schr. Americus, Walters, Norfolk 2 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. F. Nickerson, Anderson, Georgetown 8 ds., with coal to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Maria Hall, Scofield, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. J. F. Farland, Liscomb, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.

Schr. J. B. Spafford, White, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Monroe, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Kempton, Georgetown 7 ds., coal.

Schr. E. Sheddon, Exbert, Georgetown, with coal.

Schr. Ed. Slade, Gray, Georgetown 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Magellan, Cranmer, Fortress Monroe, with wood.

Schr. Franklin, Van Name, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Bark Robert & Alexander, from Whampoa May 3.

WIND—At sunset, S.

Sailed.

5th—Ships Sea Serpent, Argonaut.

Barks A. A. Drebert, Reindeer, Ariel, Company Maria.

Brig M. Ridley, H. J. Colthirst, Bogota, A. L. Peck, Delphin.

Schooners Dragon, Maria Pickup, G. Malley, Napoleon, Patron, Clarissa, M. Mayhee, E. Noason, J. T. Ray, R. N. Shaddock, Anson, Pearl, C. L. Vandervoort.

6th—Princess, Rebecca, Sarah Jane, Chas. A. Stetson, R. L. Cook, Franklin, Caroline Smith, S. C. Laddin, R. E. Barnes, Frances, F. Noline, John S. Lee, S. B. Brown, Nightingale, Fashion, A. H. Brown, Kate Scranton, R. Mason, Pearl, Vigilant, Bergen, S. Lockwood, Union, Fly Away, Nett Bedell, J. Hankley, J. Gilpin, H. W. Godfrey, New-Haven, Cornelius, B. Cook, C. B. Simpson.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Zingarella, ashore on Roamer Shoals, lies straight up. Two wrecking schrs are alongside stripping her. It is suppposed she will be got off.

Spoken, &c.

Alert—schr., of Londonderry, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, Oct. 27, lat. 28 40, lon. 79 00.

Evelyn—Br. ship, from Calcutta for London, 40 ds. out, Aug. 28, lat. 32 44 S., lon. 36 02 E.

Hortensia—ship, from Rangoon for Falmouth, 70 ds. out, Aug. 16, lat. 25 05 S., lon. 56 26 E.

John Hathaway—brig, from New-York for Porto Rico, Nov. 3, lat. 38 21, lon. 74 26.

Progress—ship, from Liverpool, 35 ds. out, was seen 2d inst., lat. 39 30, lon. 69 10.

R. R. Cuyler—U. S. steamer, cruising, Oct. 30, lat. 31 17, lon. 74 30.

Tangore—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, 80 ds. out, Sept. 19, lat. 13 39 S., lon. 10 50 W.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Arr. ship Orpheus, from Calcutta—ordered to proceed to New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Nuevitas, Oct. 26, bark James E. Ward, for New-York next day; schr. Regulator, from New-York, arrived 26th.

At Cardenas, Oct. 26, brig L. M. Merritt, for New-York in 2 days.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 11, brig Fashion, for New-York in 10 days.

In consequence of the success of the Union Army and the

FALL IN GOLD!

I now offer the whole of my Stock of

Gentlemen's

FURNISHING GOODS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

200 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	$2 25
150 dozen Merino Under Shirts, each	2 75
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	2 75
400 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 00
100 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 00
50 dozen Merino Shirts, each	3 25
50 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	3 25
40 dozen Merino Shirts, each	5 00
10 dozen Merino Drawers, pair	5 00

SHIRTS.

Negligee Shirts, all Wool, cut 38 inches long,	$2 75 to $5 00
Printed Muslin Shirts	3 25
White Shirts, Wamassetta Mills	4 00
White Shirts, New York Mills	4 50

SILK SCARFS.

100 dozen, all Silk	$1 00 each
80 dozen, all Silk	1 25 each
100 dozen, all Silk	1 75 each
200 dozen, Pure Roman, worth $4	2 75 each
300 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 00 each
75 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 25 each
50 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 50 each
60 dozen, Silk and Wool	1 75 each
1000 dozen Neck-Ties,	from 25c. to 1 00 each

STEEL COLLARS.

Gents' Steel Collars	$0 50 pair
Gents' Cuffs	0 75 pair
Ladies' Steel Collars	0 50 each
Ladies' Steel Cuffs	0 75 pair

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Is composed of extracts from flowers, herbs and roots, and the GROWTH, BEAUTY, for PERMANENT VIGOR of the HAIR. It prevents hair falling out, or turning gray, eradicates dandruff, and is a delightful and pleasant dressing; also, effecting a cure for most diseases incident to the scalp. We guarantee the Amboline to be the best article in the market.

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Price $1 per case.

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